The Standard

PACKET EDITION

PER F.M.S. "EQUATEUR."

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BUENOS AIRES—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

XXIII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

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The Standard

Sil falsi audeam nil vera non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

Associated Press Telegrams

HAVAS' AGENCY

London, 5th.

Parliament opened to-day. The Queen's speech refers to good foreign relations, and says that the policy hitherto pursued in Egypt will be continued.

Paris, 5th.

Telegrams from Cairo say that the Prophet's troops have beaten Baker-Pasha's forces near Tokar. The latter lost 2,000 men and four guns.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues:—

Montevideo, 6th.

Liebig's factory will kill 160,000 head this season.

Heavy business in Custom House. New deposits urgently required.

Mazzanleni, the bull-fighter, is going to Buenos Aires.

Enrique Fynn and family will go to Buenos Aires in a few days.

Politics quiet.

Total of Debts unified to date is 17 millions in London and 22 here, the total Debt of the Republic being 60 millions.

Minerva and Cosmos go up.

Rosario, 6th.

All alarm over.

Forces at San Lorenzo disbanded.

Awful clouds of dust to-day.

Recent political movement now known to have been a farce specially created.

Two murders in the colonies.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Nothing of importance has transpired during the fortnight, except the pacification of the province of Catamarca, where an embryonic row threatened to disturb the peace of the town of Catamarca. The presence of the Secretary of the President of the Republic settled matters immediately, and conciliation is the order of the day. Much excitement has prevailed in the political spheres of the province of Santa Fe where party spirit rose to fever heat. The situation is clear now, and the National Government pursues its iron policy of enforcing peace and order in every corner of the Republic.

The National Government has issued a most important decree for renting all the public lands of the Nation. The Government has abandoned all idea of selling its immense territories, embracing about 60,000 square leagues of land. Several hundred leagues of land are already for many years in the possession of settlers, who now can secure a lengthy lease on very easy terms. The clauses of this important decree will be found in another column.

About seven thousand emigrants arrived in this city last month direct from Europe; the current continues strong and we may anticipate very large arrivals this year. The Chilian Government has also succeeded in securing a steady current of immigration owing to the grant of free passages, of free farms and of rations for a certain period. Nearly every Pacific steamer that leaves Europe for the Pacific takes from four to five hundred emigrants to Chile, mostly Italians and Basques. If this Government were to make such concessions, all Italy would emigrate to the Plate; the emigration to these shores is spontaneous and is not supported by the Government.

The extension of the Western Railway from Pergamino to San Nicolas has been completed, and is now open to the public. Governor Rocha inaugurated the line on the 3rd inst., with the usual ceremonies and "éclat." This new branch will be one of the most important of the Western Railway. The works of the extension from Pergamino to Rojas and Junin are advancing rapidly; earthworks have been thrown up and the permanent way will soon be laid down. Junin will be a junction station of the Western and Transandine Railway, and is therefore a place of great future.

The Bahia Blanca extension has been completed with regard to the permanent way; trains now run between both termini, but the line will not be opened to the public until April. The inauguration of this great branch of the Southern Railway will mark a new epoch for the South of this Province. Bahia Blanca is advancing in a very rapid ratio, and before many years will be a worthy rival of Rosario—the great port on the Paraná.

The extensions of the National Railways, of the Transandine Railway, and of the Western Railway to Saladillo are being pushed ahead with vigor. The Government has granted a concession to the Buenos Aires and Campana Railway, to extend their permanent line to the port of Rosario. This extension will make the Campana Railway one of the most profitable lines in this Province. The passenger traffic alone will be enormous.

The slow withdrawal of the old currency and the slow issue of the new notes in national money have occasioned much inconvenience, especially in the payment of tramway fares, giving rise to many disagreeable incidents. All the papers in town have taken up the question, but unfortunately with no prospects of removing the difficulties of the moment. Until the old money is totally withdrawn the present inconvenience must be suffered with patience.

The weather during the fortnight has been very dry; the camps to the north, south and west are very parched and camp fires have been very numerous; much injury has been thereby occasioned in the south about Tres Arroyos and in the west about Lincoln. Heavy rains have fortunately fallen during the week and the camps are coming round in many districts. The season has been one of exceptional prosperity to the farmer, sheepfarmer and cattle-grazier; all the stocks and herds are in splendid condition and the increase of the animals is extraordinary.

There is a decided lull in the wool market, owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe. The arrivals from the rural districts continue on a small scale owing to the weak feeling in the market, and the farmers have now resolved to forward small batches only. The buoyant feeling of November and December has disappeared and all classes of wools have fallen in price.

The saladero faena drags on slowly in this province, but the slaughter of Uruguay is ahead of last year; the slaughter of the Plate up to the present exceeds that of last year for the same period by 100,000 head of cattle. The Montevidean and Uruguayan saladeros are killing with much activity.

Montevideo is at present crowded with Argentines enjoying the bathing season; all the hotels are crowded and even the 'confiterias' and private houses have been invaded. There is not sufficient accommodation for all the bathers, and hotel-keepers are making fortunes. Political affairs continue very quiet; the Quinteros anniversary passed off with great pomp, and no disturbances occurred.

There is a temporary calm in the land speculation. Prices have dropped somewhat in certain parts. The speculation is at present assuming another aspect, all sales to-day are made after close inspection of the lands offered, and a difference is being drawn between good and bad lands. Good lands are steadily rising and will continue so for years. New estancias are stretching in all directions, and sheepfarms are now gradually advancing to the far Southern and Northern camps.

The money-market shows no change and discounts continue easy. The exchange market is weak, and rates are very low for this time of the year. The private banks have lowered their rate to 47⅜; the Provincial Bank continues to draw at 47½. Speculation in stocks is very dull. National Bank Shares are firm in view of the splendid balance-sheet of the bank. Cedulas E. are also pretty firm in spite of the disastrous liquidation of January. We quote following rates of exchange in the market:—

On London, 47⅛.
Paris, 5.01.02
France, 5.02-5.03
Antwerp, 5.03-5.04

THE DRYSDALE INSTITUTE.

The public of Buenos Aires will learn with pleasure that at last an Institution for the Blind is about to be established in this city, founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Drysdale, and placed under the care and management of the "Sociedad de Beneficencia" which 'Sociedad,' with a full appreciation of the charity and philanthrophy of the founder, proposes to call the asylum *The Drysdale Institute*. We for our part are short of words to express our admiration at the munificent generosity of Mr. Drysdale, who donates to the Institute the sum of ten thousand gold dollars.

For the last year or two Mr. Drysdale has been working by book and pen to further the cause of the blind. We have received from him from Europe numerous books and pamphlets on the subject; he has, when in Europe, corresponded with parties the most experienced and most connected with the subject, and has brought out from England and placed on exhibition at Mr. Grant's "biblioteca" samples of excellent good work made by the Blind, all which articles, we believe, have been so much appreciated, that they sold at good prices. Last year Mr. Drysdale interviewed the Minister of Culto and the Lord Mayor on the prospect of opening an asylum in the city, and this year he has had one or two interviews with President Roca on the same subject, H. E. promising in every possible way to further so noble a cause. We imagine, however, that in the hands of the ladies of the "Beneficencia," Mr. Drysdale's pet scheme will receive better and more cordial support, and we hope in a few months to be able to announce the opening of the Drysdale Institute—which will identify the honoured name of our valued and whole-souled countryman with one of the most meritorious Institutions in this city.

THE NASH STUD.

The purchase of Mr Nash's splendid stud by Mr E. Casey is a business of such great importance that we cannot allow it to pass without some comment, since, aside from its being the first business of the kind ever effected in this market, it is a sale that evidences the remarkable march of stock-raising in the Plate. Even in England the purchase by one party of fifty thoroughbred animals would attract notice, but here in the Plate, where a few blood animals bought at auction is thought to be a great venture, such a sale as that of Nash's whole stud eclipses everything in that line ever known in the Plate.

We give at foot a complete list of these thoroughbred animals; the whole lot was bought for the round sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, a sum which does not cover the value of the three first thoroughbred sires on the list, namely: Chivalrous, Earl Clifden, and Zanoni, and we feel quite certain that now that Mr Casey has purchased the whole of this magnificent stud, he would not part with these three sires for one million of dollars ⅌.

Mr Casey hopes to raise on his estate at Curumalan the best breed of horses here or in Europe, and we for one believe he will do it, as the climate and soil are his allies; and now that he has got the blood, we hope to see him in a few years send over a Curumalan horse and win the Derby. The following is a list of the Stud:—

SIRES.

1. Chivalrous, 1870—Alazan por Adventurer, hijo de Auld Acquaintance, hermana de Daniel O'Rourke, ganador del Derby por Irish Birdcatcher, hija de Forget-me-not, por Hetman Platof, ganador del Derby, por Oblivion, por Jerry, ganador del gran St. Leger.
2. Earl Clifden, 1873—Tostado por Lord Clifden (ganador del gran St. Leger), hijo de Henham Lass, por The Flying Dutchman (ganador del Derby y gran St. Leger), hija de la Borne, por Alpheus, hija de Boarding School Miss, por Plenipotentiary, ganador del Derby.
3. Zanoni, 1875—Sisina por Rosicrusian, hijo del Bathilde (ganador del Cambridgeshire Stakes), por Stockwell (ganador del gran St. Leger), hija de Babette por Faugh-a-Ballagh (ganador del gran St. Leger), hija de Barbarina, por Plenipotentiary (ganador del gran St Leger).
4. Launcelet, 1879—Alazan por Lord Hastings, hijo de Foss por Citadel, hijo de Stockwell (ganador del gran St. Leger), hija de Bush Rose, por The Marquis por Irish Birdcatcher, hija Red Rose por Rough Robin.

COLTS AND FILLIES.

5. Signet, Febrero 5 de 1882—Saino entrepelado, por Landmark, hijo de Cathedral, padre de Exeter.
6. Rosa, Mayo 9 de 1882—Colorado por Wisdom, hijo de Tears por Blair Athol (ganador del Derby y gran St. Leger).
7. Chacha, Abril 11 de 1882—Colorado por Ascetic, por Hermit (ganador del Derby).
8. Elena, Mayo 5 de 1882—Saina por Keath, hija de Roseland, por Master George, hija de Bessie por Orlando (ganador del Derby).
9. Wallace, Abril 7 de 1881—Alazan por St. Leger, hijo de Marigold, madre de Doncaster (ganador del Derby).
10. General Roca, Setiembre 9 de 1882—Saino nacido September 9, 1882, por Earl Clifden, por Lord Clifden, (ganador del gran St. Leger).
11. General Bosch—Colorado nacido Setiembre 5 de 1882, por Lord Hastings.
12. Clarita—Saina nacida Agosto 26 de 1882, por Lord Hastings.

MARES WITH FOAL.

13. White Rose, 1874—Tordilla por Rococo, hija de Alice Grey por Scandal.
14. Farewell, 1874—Saina por The Drake, hijo de Stockwell (ganador de gran St. Leger).
15. Portia, 1875—Colorado by Strathconan, hijo de Newminster (ganador del Derby y gran St. Leger).
16. My Mary Anne, 1874—Alazana por Lord Ronald (hijo de Stockwell, ganador del gran St. Leger).
17. Volante, 1872—Colorado por Pamesan (padre de Favonius y Cremorne, ganadores del Derby).
18. Fox, 1872—Alazana por Citadel (hijo de Stockwell, ganador del gran St. Leger).
19. Delicacy, 1874—Saino por Cardinal York (hijo de Newminster, ganador del Derby y Leger.
20. Lady Isabel, 1873—Saina por Lecturer, hija de Prudence por Voltigeur, ganador del Derby.
21. Faith, 1870—Saino por Underhand, hija de Corybandica por Faugango, hija de Victoria, herma a de West Australian, ganador del Derby, gran St Leger y 2,000 Guineas.

MARES WITHOUT FOAL.

22. Category, 1875—Alazana por Hermit (ganador del Derby), hija de Lexicon.
23. Christine, 1875—Saina por Macaroni (ganador del Derby), hija de Performer.
24. Secura, por Beadsman (ganador del Derby), hija de Kalipyge por Bay Middleton, ganador del Derby y 2,000 Guineas.
25. Heeltap, 1875—Saina por Fairplay (hermano de Sterling, padre de Isonomy), hija de Light Wine.
26. Princess de Belle Belle, 1873—Saina por The Palmer, hija de Toggery por De Ruyter.
27. Trifle, 1869—Saina por West Australian (ganador del Derby, gran St. Leger y 2,000 Guineas.
28. Ceres, 1865—Saina por The Marquis (ganador del gran St. Leger, hijo de Stockwell, ganador del gran St Leger.
29. Testatum, 1879—Tostado por Wenlock (ganadora del gran St Leger).
30. Perdita, 1877—Alazan por Wild Oats, hijo de Wild Dayrell, ganador del Derby.
31. Mineral, 1871—Saina por The Miner (hijo de Stockwell, ganador del gran St. Leger).
32. Miss Russell, 1875—Tostado por The Miner, hija de Stockwell, ganador del gran St. Leger.
33. Tag, 1876—Saina por Orest, hija de La Muta por Wild Dayrall, ganador del Derby.
34. Hippolite, 1880—Saina por Blandford, hija de Little Gordon.
35. Volumnia, 1873—Saina por Plum Pudding, hija de Volition por Voltigeur, ganador del Derby.
36. Woodbine, 1868—Saina por Solon, padre del famoso caballo Barcaldine.
37. Rosalind, 1872—Saina por Master George, hija de Bessie por Orlando, ganador del Derby.
38. Crusty Girls, 1879—Saina por Brown Bread, hija de Adversity.
39. Tears, 1871—Alazana por Blair Athol (ganador del Derby y gran St. Leger, hija de Niobe.
40. Annette, 1873—Colorado por Paul Jones, hija de Belle.
41. Lady Blanche, 1875—Colorada por First Flight, hija de Daughter of Toxophilite.
42. Peerage, 1870—Saina por The Duke, hija de Stockwell, ganador the gran St. Leger
43. Brown Mare, 1873—Por Cambualang, hija de Roseleaf por Master Richard.

Most of the above were served by Chivalrous.

Dr. James Vaca Guzman has been recognized as Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires. Dr. G. is a diplomat of long standing, and greatly appreciated by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

February 1st.

The current year promises to show a fair schedule of crime in this province, where capital punishment, although existing by law, is practically abolished. In the month just past, in Rosario alone, there have been already committed three murders or assassinations, and about a dozen cases of stabbing and attempts to kill. The last occurred on the 29th, when a man received eight knife wounds, none of them mortal. Two cases were really horrible; one in which an Italian planned the assassination of three companions, one of whom he killed outright, and the other two are dangerously wounded. The other case was an Argentine entering the house of a 'compadre' in the night and stabbing his friend to death while he was lying alongside of his wife. It is said the wife is not entirely innocent. The criminals are in prison, and nobody remembers that in the first month of the year, in Rosario, three assassinations have been committed, four attempts at murder, and a few playful cases of cutting and maiming; while, as for the trivial offences of house-breaking and robbery, every morning's paper informs us of three or four. The lower orders of both foreigners and natives have come to know that there is practically no punishment for crime in the greater part of the Argentine Republic Assassination, at the most, is punished by placing the culprit in the ranks of the army, from which he deserts whenever he feels so inclined; or he is sentenced to half a score of years imprisonment in a tumble-down lock-up from which he almost invariably escapes long before his term expires. Truly we are reaping the consequences of the foolish elemency, or rather the culpable weakness of the authorities. There is probably no country that more requires the application of capital punishment and the lash than this country at present; not the lash by irresponsible and savage Comisarios inside the walls of a jail, but the lash laid on the bare back of the criminal, by the executioner, in the public square, in the presence of the proper authorities, and the people. That is the punishment, for instance that should be inflicted on the Comisario Perez, the torturer of the two poor Italians, Natta and Macera, in Coronda.,

As long as it was confined to the native element, we knew that a great part of the violent deaths were not premeditated, but the result of the unrestrained passions of a people accustomed to wear sharp pointed knives in their belts, and whose instincts of humanity had become effaced by the wars and revolutions and sanguinary tyrannies of three quarters of a century. In Chile, the "Guaso" is not allowed to carry anything but a small knife. Amongst a "peonado" of say fifty, on an estancia, the authorities only allow three or four of the oldest and most respectable of the peons to carry large knives for necessary purposes, and the privilege of carrying it is considered an honour. Returning from this little digression, I would draw attention to the fact that amongst the many thousands of industrious quiet Italians that are arriving in the country, there is perforce a sprinkling of ruffians of all kinds. The Italian brigand of Ausonia is a man much more to be feared than our "Gaucho Malo." He is altogether a more accomplished villain, and undoubtedly we have a goodly lot of them amongst us. When these ruffians come to know that they have little to fear from the laws and justice of the country, we shall have wild work here, and no man's life will be safe. The case which I mentioned at the commencement of this letter gives us an idea of an Ausonian assassin. The man, Rafael Calabrese, deliberately planned the murder, single-handed, of three companions. He killed one, and the other two are in a critical state. Another fact: The European criminal is infinitely more acute and cunning than our gaucho criminals, who are almost always quite willing to confess their guilt.

There is consternation amongst the growers and buyers of wheat. The fall in the prices of that cereal in Europe has upset all calculation. Prices opened in Santa Fe at about 80 cents the bushel, or 33 cents the ar., gold. It is probable that contracts have been made at that price. People are now talking of 50 cents a bushel or 21 cents the arr., prices never known in the country as yet. The farmer, however, will have to submit. Fortunately the grain is fair for exportation.

An old man has just died in Corrientes who was one of the infamous heroes of a tragedy that, many years ago, filled the society of Buenos Aires with horror. Alzaga, Marcé and another young man, all belonging to the respectable families, and all very fast, carried into effect a diabolical plan to murder a Spaniard, with whom they were intimate, in order to rob him. It appears that Marcé was the master spirit in the affair. He and the third companion were apprehended and shot. They executed assassins in those days. Alzaga, who was married to one of the most beautiful women of the day, escaped the doom of his fellow murderers, and roamed about the country, the prey to a devouring remorse. His wife, with an abnegation that is only to be found in women, clang to her guilty husband. Once, under an assumed name, he taught a school in Corrientes, when he was identified, and the children shunned him. He tried to enlist, but in those days they would not receive assassins in the army. Times are changed now. He was repeatedly preserved from suicide by his wife. They passed through great sufferings and misery, and the late lovely favorite of Porteño society succumbed to drink and died in an hospital. An only son, brought up in ignorance of his father, whom he was told was killed in battle, was about to be married, when a rival told the 'fiancee' who her lover was, and she refused to marry him. The poor fellow went mad, and like his mother, died in an hospital. Alzaga lived for many years in obscurity in Corrientes, and his crime was expatiated and forgotten. He married again, and had eight children, who are all alive, and the father has just died, if not full of honours, full of years and repentance.

Our great Sugar King, Mr. Peter San Germes, is again coming to the fore. He proposes to raise a company with twenty millions of capital, of which he subscribes one million of dollars, to make a large canal which will conduct an abundant supply of water from the upper "Rio Dulce," and to irrigate a large area of cane land, supply water to the town of Santiago and have enough to spare to irrigate any number of quintas, and drive a sugar establishment with twenty four centrifugals, or "trapiches."

W. P.

ENTRE RIOS.

The Governor's Message just published gives the following about colonies, etc:—

In the north part of the Province and in the Departments of Concordia and La Paz the districts set apart for colonization by the Law of March 2nd, 1880, comprise all disposable lands between the town of San José de Feliciano and the rivers Guayguiraro, Chilcalito, Pajas Blancas, and Pereira, an extent of ten leagues more or less, and comprising the above-mentioned town; also all disposable lands between the rivers Tunitas, Calantrillo, Yaquen and Cuchilla Grande, the present northern Provincial frontier; and those around the arroyo Viboras and Rio Feliciano, making a total extent of some twenty-two square leagues, one thousand and forty-two square squares, and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine square yards.

Deducting from this extent the area of property of which the titles are known, in some cases by the Register and in others by private knowledge, to belong to certain parties, as well as that corresponding to the township of Feliciano, of which the Municipality have charge, there remains a superficies of thirteen leagues, one thousand five hundred and ninety-one squares within which there are eight leagues and four hundred squares occupied by individuals.

The following items will convey some idea of the state of said lands according to the above particulars:

Area unreclaimed, 15 leagues one hundred and ninety-one squares.

Area occupied; eight leagues four hundred squares.

Area of private property; four leagues one thousand four hundred and eleven yards.

Area of township of Feliciano; four leagues.

These lands are neither surveyed nor divided for colonization.

II.

Township of Villa Libertad and Colony of same name.

The Villa Libertad contains an extent of four square leagues, and, with the exception of that set apart in the plan of the township, is all divided into lots for colonization.

The Libertad colony follows on immediately to the south of the township It is composed of three square leagues, divided and set apart for colonization, and three leagues nine hundred and seventy-one squares as yet not divided and disposable. Each lot of the colony, as of the Villa Libertad, consists of twenty-five squares, seventeen thousand one hundred yards, and of the part divided it is set down that from each group of 4 'chacras,' two are to be delivered up to colonists, reserving the others for later concessions, and always giving the preference to the holders of the first lots.

Some even, especially of the reserved lots, are still unappropriated, their number being even unknown, until some valuation plan, such as is being made for the Antelo colony, shall make its appearance. The Villa Libertad and colony of like name were created by Law of May 28th, 1872, and lands distributed by Decree dated June 18th, 1875.

Antelo Colony.

This colony was created by Decree dated September 7th 1880, and is composed of a sub-divided area of three leagues six hundred and thirty-three squares, and one league six hundred and forty-six squares, intended at the time for common property and at some futnre period as an outlet for the growth of the colony. The extent of each lot is twenty square squares.

By resolution of September 20th 1883, made on the petition of Don Juan Siburci, in which he laid claim to these lands, those set aside for common lands were delivered up to him, the colony being thus reduced to the sub-divided area which is almost wholly inhabited in its entire extent.

Rocamora Colony.

Was created by Law of January 21st 1876. It embraces an area of two square leagues, sub-divided into farms, which are for the most part still unoccupied. Each lot comprises twenty-five squares, seventeen thousand one hundred square yards.

Cuevas Colony.

Was created by Law of September 20th, 1879. On the 24th of same month and year, a contract was made with Sr. Brago but cancelled afterwards by Law of June 13th 1883.

It covers an extent of two leagues six hundred and ninety-nine squares, high lands already sub-divided, and four hundred and fifty-one squares, subject to inundation and set aside for common lands. The area of each lot is twenty-three squares, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-four square yards. Of the high lands there are areas held under title deeds. Some of them being granted to holders of land in the La Paz Department in exchange for a double extent, with the object of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the area suitable for colonizing, and in order to push forward as much as possible the settling of the lands, it was ordered by Decree of November 20th 1883, that all who considered they had any right to those lands should present their legal titles within the space of two months.

Colony of the district of Tala, Department of Parana.

By decree of October 22nd 1876 two leagues of camp, situated to the east of Villa Urquiza, and north of the Arroyo Tala, were conceded to Dr. Carlos Calvo on conditions that he would colonize them. Next to this camp there are two remnants of land, comprising an area of four hundred and sixty three square squares, cut up into farms of from thirteen to fourteen squares in some, and in others twenty two squares according to a resolution of the Government, dated February 24th 1881. These farms have been allotted to be the former settlers on the camp.

Hernandarias Colony

Was created by law of May 28th 1872. It embraces an extent of four square leagues, expropriated for the purpose, although the amount of the expropriation has not yet been paid by any of the successive administrations since that date. The colonization was authorized by resolution of May 20th 1875, and the contract was made with D Benjamin del Castillo.

This colony is still in a very rudimentary state due to the nonfulfillment on the part of the contractor, of the obligations he undertook, as well as to the unsuitability of the land for the purpose. It comprises vast wooded belts, the clearing of which far exceeds the labour and expense that the colonists can bring to their aid.

The P. E. is considering with all due attention a means of overcoming the above mentioned obstacles and will give a speedy account of the measures to be adopted.

Alvear Colony.

Amongst the lands set apart for colonization may be included those of the Alvear Colony, established and managed by the National Government, and comprising an extent of eight leagues one hundred and ninety six squares. It was ceded by the Provincial Government for the establishment of the Colony.

(*To be concluded*).

BUENOS AIRES AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Here we are, back again, after fourteen months' absence, in jolly old Buenos Aires! Not the dirty and backward old lady of former years, but a city which can boast of being on a par with the first in Europe. Only absentees from the city, like ourselves, can fully appreciate the great strides which have taken place here during the past year. Everything denotes that Buenos Aires is going ahead, keeping up as it were with the times, although our Oriental cousins seem to think that the progress is "too" rapid, and that there must necessarily be a crisis at no very future date. Great changes are certainly noticeable since the present Government came into power, and everything seemingly wags along in a systematic kind of way. We stroll quietly down Piedad, observe old houses being pulled down and their places re-taken by magnificent modern structures. We wonder to ourselves where all the money comes from. Verily, we are in the land of wealth and plenty! Printing-house Square stands out in bold relief, and we are glad to see that the jolly old *Standard* is still alive and kicking. We could not surely be so ungallant as to pass by without giving an "apreton de mano" to the *Standard* staff. Everybody is hard at work, coatless and with shirtsleeves turned up. The day is decidedly hot. We pity them, one and all, from our innermost heart! We are sorry to notice a marked clammy appearance upon the staff's benign countenances.

We pass on. In the next block we notice, on our right, Mr. Christophersen's fine offices and the new Italian Bank. On the left, at what was once so well known as Teddy Moore's corner, we gaze on the wonderful façade of Carabassa's Bank.

Round the corner we see the handsome premises of the London Bank of the River Plate.

We come to the conclusion that the old London and River Plate Bank, at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista, though of not such modern construction, is still the most imposing and business-like looking of all the bank edifices.

Further on, we stumble across the new Swimming Baths, and are tempted to enter. We pay down our money like bricks, and are admitted. An obsequious attendant meets us at the threshold, and tenders us each a pair of inexpressibles. Armed with these articles, we are ushered into clean little dressing-rooms. We lose no time in denuding ourselves, and then take a most delightful header into about nine feet of water. After our hot walk there is decidedly something refreshing to be gleaned from the first plunge. Several plunges follow, and when we think our bodies have had their allowance for one day, we finish off by taking a shower-bath, and then, cool as cucumbers, retire into our little niches, and languidly go on with the drying and dressing process. This finished, we do a bit of loafing, and have the bad taste to minutely criticize the good and bad swimmers, and cannot but feel amused at the system which the worthy swimming-master has of teaching the young idea how to swim. He certainly looks most oratorical. The flourishing of arms is well got up, and he looks scrupulously neat as seen on "terra firma." We have our own opinion. We consult together, and come to the conclusion that it would look much more like business to see our worthy friend sometimes in the water amongst his pupils, especially at the hours of the swimming classes. *They*, I am certain, would derive more benefit. Some people groan that the price of each bath is on an exorbitant scale. But it has its advantages. At the present tariff, the company must necessarily be more select. Though not rich, *we* sustain present prices. On the left, on entering, various carpenters are at work, fitting up premises for a "confiteria" of first-class style. We have our doubts about the lucrativeness of the business. The rent is very high, and, besides, it will only be three or four months in the year when there is any considerable rush to the baths. Remember, the "confiteria" has no entrance to the street, and can only be seen by those who are going to take a dip. The majority of people will be ignorant that such a place exists.

We stand in the Plaza 25 de Mayo. What a change! The paradise trees have been replaced by the noble palm. New flagstones have been put down.

That noble-looking edifice must certainly be the Goverment House. What a contrast to the old Red House of former days.

The General Post Office is not new to us. We happened to be in Buenos Aires at the time of the building.

The Recoba between the two Plazas still exists. Though we hear it is short ly to be demolished and one magnificent Plaza to be formed out of the present two. When this is done, perhaps we shall not hear of so many accidents during firework-nights.

We next come to a beautiful arcade, leading from the Cabildo into Calle Victoria. This is the great quarter for the limbs of the law.

We take a tram-car, and translate ourselves to the Plaza Constitucion. The old Plaza looks the same, with the exception of a stupendous structure springing up, dedicated to the new Terminus of the Great Southern Railway.

We are tired of sight-seeing for one day, so determine on returning and leave the rest of the novelties for a future date.

We often felt inclined to punch the heads of those "precocious" and "beastly boys," who come up to you at every step, tendering you lottery tickets, and poking them under your very nose. "Culto" Buenos Aires ought certainly not to allow such a nuisance to exist.

Herodotus

(*To be continued.*)

HEREFORD *versus* SHORTHORN

England, 27th Dec. 1883.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Sir,

It is very apparent that the letter by "C. E. F. London, which I find in your paper of Nov. 7th has been written, like all letters of the nature, for a purpose, and that purpose is to export the Hereford, in favour of all other breeds in general, and Mr. John Hill's herd of Herefords in particular. As for Mr. Hill, he is a clever young breeder and has a good farm in Shropshire bordering on Herefordshire. His father has an old established and pure herd of Jersey Cattle, and his brother manages Mr. Allan Roll's herd of Shorthorns, one of the most eminent in the country and which is kept in Monmouthshire, also bordering on Herefordshire. Hereford breeders for generations have used nothing but bulls with white faces and breasts and legs, thus obliterating the old grey faced or roan breed, as some called it. The consequence of this persistent breeding to colour has consequently so impressed the blood, that the produce of these bulls from different animals generally come out similar in colour, exactly in the same way that shorthorn breeders, having bred for early maturity, quality of flesh and milking properties, their bulls invariably impart these qualities to their offspring from other breeds. If this were not so, the shorthorn breed would not be so entirely in request in Ireland, one of the best breeding countries under the sun. In Scotland, shorthorn bulls have been used for half a century, as crosses for the Black Polled breed and to blend it, so that the Aberdeen Polls often, indeed generally, come out now with white under their belly and on their udders. In Belgium, Germany and Austria, the shorthorn breed predominates, as well as in France, Australia, New Zealand and other English Colonies, even to parts of India; to say nothing of North America and Canada, where the millions of cattle are principally shorthorn, this any one can see for himself in "Thornton's shorthorn quarterly circular. For when ranches began to be opened out, the demand for shorthorn bulls was very great, prices rose and the Ranchmen were glad to get Hereford, Polled and other pure bred bulls at half the money. And this demand has increased, because the Ranches have increased, and speculators in America, to supply this demand, have bought and imported females of each race to supply the thousands still required to stock that enormous country. Now look around at these countries, or I might say the Globe, all these men cannot be fools, to take to shorthorns when other breeds prevailed and were actually much cheaper to buy. Every breed has its merits for the soil on which it is grown and the wants of the farmer who rears it. The Hereford are an excellent race in their way. They have size and weight and short legs and a rare good hide that most tanners like, though if you put the hide of a good old fashioned Longhorn animal alongside, you will find the latter even superior in hide to the Hereford. But surely meat and milk have value as well as hide and horn—moreover it must be of some utility to get an animal off at two or three years, instead of keeping it a year longer. This our estancieros will no doubt be quite sharp enough to find out for themselves. The Americans are a great people, fond of change, but great taste. People thought them very mad in 1853 when they gave a 1000 Gs. for a shorthorn bull, but they have proved after all that they have a deal of method in their madness and it seems as if it must be inbred in them, though they do things quieter now than they used to. Publicity and high prices then advertised them, as it has done this year when one of them gave at auction £850 for a Hereford bull. It was the best advertizement for the young breeder of Herefords, because it made people talk and come to see an old bull that had had made or brought such a price. But let us see what the old and consistent breeders of America do now. They buy privately and unostentatiously like English gentlemen. Last year one breeder gave 2,500 Gs. for a pair of in calf shorthorn heifers, and this summer one of the oldest Kentucky breeders gave 1500 Gs. for a young bull calf to an eminent shorthorn breeder in Northamptonshire, to take to his old Kentucky herd. Remember too that this was not publicily done and noised abroad in the papers, as the fashion of late has been. But as I said before, every breed has its merits; all the world cannot be fools, and our Argentine estancieros will soon find out what is best for their wants and the most suited to their district and country. I enclose my card (but my name is not for publication) and by it you will see that I am

One of them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French mail steamer Equateur will sail to-morrow afternoon. The mail bags will close at 1 p.m. sharp as a tramway fare.

That editorial—Tramwayorial meeting in the *Nacion* office on Tuesday afternoon *was* the most Pickwickian business we have seen or heard of for a long time. Our valued colleague *Los Tiempos* gives the best account of it. The Chairman voted himself into the Chair, and then declared that he had no particular plan to propose, except that truly Platine "refuzium" for all sinners, "un cambio de ideas." At this extraordinary announcement from the imaginary chair there was no response, and all present looked as if they had not brought any ideas with them to exchange. The chairman then said that he had not a single idea in his head either, but that the fares ought to be reduced to 8 cents. The only man present who had an idea in his head then proposed it, viz, to ask the Tramways for lower fares for working men, and the meeting unanimously supported it. One editor proposed that those availing of the lower fares should be obliged to carry a *certificate of poverty* in their waistcoat pockets, if they could afford a waistcoat. This well-timed Joke convulsed the meeting, which immediately burst up, after the nomination of a Committee. This Tramway War was fiercer than ever yesterday, when the Municipality, or Police began reprisals, and arrested some fifty drivers and guards of the tramways for real or imaginary infractions of the by-laws. The whole row is very silly and anyone with a grain of common sense or brains can see that the tramways do not deserve the strong language hurled at them by all the juvenile 'cronistas' in town. By all means let us agitate for five cent fares, but let us do it decently. In any city having inhabitants with less of the tame-cat in them than the people of Buenos Aires, the fiery scribbling of our colleagues on this tramway question, would have produced serious riots long ago. The Lacroze Tramway has already struck out for itself in the direction of five cent fares, and our prophetic soul tells us that the end of all the present fuss and fume will, at no distant day, be a general reduction of fares for short runs to five cents, perhaps four, and we feel equally confident that the tramways would gain by it in the first six months of the experiment. We hear with considerable appetite that our friend Lacroze intends to ask all the editors in town to a grand dinner at the Café Paris, to discuss the five cent fare. Hurrah for Lacroze!

We beg to salute Mr. Edward Fitzsimons, brother of the talented Rector of the National College in Corrientes, who is in town for a few days on business and pleasure combined.

Father Fidelis requests us to state that the Passionist Fathers recently arrived from Ireland, visited Rome on the way, and had an audience with the Holy father, during which, the Pope sent his special blessing to the English-speaking Catholics of Buenos Aires. Accordingly the Papal Benediction will be given at Holy Cross Chapel by Father John Mary after the sermon on Sunday afternoon next.

We hear that on Tuesday last at Keenan's Hotel, Rosario, a farewell dinner was given by a few friends to Captain Arbuthnot and the officers of H. M. Gunboat Wrangler. Although a short time in port these gentlemen have made themselves highly popular, and much regret is felt at their early departure. Mr. Malet, H.B.M. Vice Consul, occupied the chair, and the following British residents were present: Messrs. Boardman, Graham, Loader, Peake, Daniels, Norton, MacCallum and Hames; also Captains Ferguson and Cowan. The gunboat sailed next morning.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our valued and genial friend Father Foran, who left last night for Montevideo, en route for the Falkland Islands. He will be back in three or four months. We were happy in being able to do the good Father a parting service by saving him the painful necessity of sleeping on a seat in Plaza Independencia to-night. Montevideo is so crowded that not even the Archbishop of Canterbury could find a bed at any of the hotels or lodging houses.

A grand

The Standard

ESTABLISHED MAY 1861

Published every morning at the offices of the undersigned, 154 Calle Piedad.

NOTICE.

Standard Office, January 1, 1884.

Owing to the change in the currency, notice is given that the subscription to the *Standard* will be as follows:—

	Per Month.
Subscription Daily *Standard*, City	1.25 $m/n.
" " in the Camp	1.40
" " Foreign	1.75
" Weekly, City and Camp, in advance.....	80
" Single numbers Daily *Standard*	10
" Single numbers Weekly *Standard*.....	20
Yearly subscription, P. Edition..	5.05
" " to Daily (city)	15.00
" " (camp)	16.80
" to Weekly.....	9.60

M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

LA ARGENTINA

Swimming School

"*DUCHE*"

Plunge-Baths.

This Establishment is open to the public from 5 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night.

45—Piedad—45

Between Reconquista and 25 de Mayo.

Montaña, Lacroze & Dominguez

c 112 j10 f10

THEATRES

TEATRO DE LA OPERA. Direccion Firmin Moras. Gran Baile de Sociedad y Disfraz.

Sabado 9 y Domingo 10 de Febrero

Orquesta de 40 Profesores.

El salon lujosamente adornado y alfombrado de nuevo y riquisimo Tripe.

100 PAREJAS

De las 12 a la 1 gran VALS.

Precios— Entrada para caballeros 2 $m/n.

Señoras Gratis.

A las 11 en punto

TEATRO DE VERANO—Jardin Florida. Jueves 7 de Febrero 18a Representacion de la Compania—Le Jour et la Nuit. Entrada general 1 peso moneda nacional. Media entrada para niños 50 centesimos.

A las 8½

LA FLORIDA. El Sabado 9, y Domingo 10 de Febrero Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Fantasia. Entrada 1.50 oro. Señoritas gratis.

A las 11½

GRAN SKATING RINK, 149 Esmeralda. Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Sociedad. Todos los Sabados, Domingos, Dias de Fiesta, y Visperas de Dias de Fiesta.

Entrada para Caballeros $1.50 m/n,

Señoras..... Gratis.

A las 11 p.m.

BAHIA BLANCA.—Hoy, A. Bullrich y Cia. remataran Solares en este pueblo a las 2.

English School

MONTEVIDEO

H. Irwine Whitty M.A.,

Trin: Coll. Dublin.

Late Senior Assistant Master

AT

King Edward VI. School, Norwich.

The object of the school is to give a thoroughly practical high class education based on the plan pursued in the best English Schools.

The School opened at 132 Camino del 8 de Octubre on Monday February 4th, at 9.30 a.m. The house will be ready for the reception of boarders on Monday February 11th.

For prospectus, terms etc apply to Mr H. Whitty, care of Rev. R. Langbridge, English Club, Montevideo.

25 j7 f7 e.o.d.

Colegio Literario

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

249—BOLIVAR—249

Este Colegio, bajo la direccion del Señor Frecker de la Universidad de Oxford y del Sr Hutchison, recibe pupilos, medio-pupilos, y externos; lecciones particulares, cursos especiales para examenes.

110 d12 xp

Colegio Americano

270—Calle Reconquista—270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives boarders, half-boarders, and day-scholars.

For terms etc. apply

270 RECONQUISTA

234 j23 a23

Colegio Griego

Young ladies' English finishing School

671—Parana—671

The Directress of the above School begs to announce to the parents and guardians of the pupils and to the public that she has removed her establishment from Calle Suipacha to No. 671 Calle Parana between Arenales and Juncal, exactly in front of the Plaza 6 de Junio. She will receive Boarders, half-Boarders and externs. The edifice is spacious and magnificently situated in what is now the most favored part of the Capital. The clases reopen Thursday tha 7th February.

62 f6 8.

Buque Austriaco Ruma

El Capitan y consignatarios del dicho buque llaman a propuesta por el salvataje del cargamento consistente de 620 toneladas carbon Cardiff, actualmento abordo de la referida barca, a pique en frente de la Ensenada.

Las propuestas se presentaran cerradas al escritorio de los consignatarios, Calle Venezuela 172, hasta el dia 8 del prosente, a la una p.m.

58 f6 8

The Oxford

139—Piedad—139

In order to make room for new goods to arrive

ALL THE PRESENT STOCK

Will be sold off at nearly

COST PRICE

And many articles considerably under.

—o—

Suits made to measure on same terms.

57 f6 m10 e.o.d.

LOST

Yesterday a fine Newfoundland Dog at the new College, in course of erection, at Almagro, either broke loose or was stolen from the above establishment. The dog is about five months old, color black, and is about 3 feet high. Any information concerning it will be gratefully received at the College or quinta Lambaré.

66 f6 9

A. BULLRICH & CIA.—Venderan hoy a las 2 terrenos en el pueblo de Bahia Blanca.

CASA-BARRACA, (Corralon). Se alquila una casa Calle de Chile 283, muy apropiada para cualquier industris, de 35 varas de frente por 55 de fondo, con gran galpon, muchas piezas, espacioso patio, aguas corrientes, etc. Las razones se dan Calle Chile 259.

67 f6 9

WANTED

A situation by a Scotchman who has had 13 years experience in the camp, has been employed on some of the largest establishments, and can give unexceptional references, would prefer a small interest in a large establishment in preference to a fixed salary, would have no objection to go on trial to give proof of ability if required. Apply A B, Messr. Runciman, Piedad 73.

302 j31 f8

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply at 34 Calle Castro Barros, Almagro.

59 f6 9

WANTED a Housemaid. Apply at 676 Alsina.

63 f6 9

WANTED by a respectable Girl a situation as Nurse or Housemaid. Good recommendations if required. Apply 1400 Calle Rivadavia.

60 f6 9

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's steamer

MONDEGO

Commander G. M. HICKS

2,564 Tons, 450 Horse-power

To sail on the

FEBRUARY 15th, 1884

Taking cargo and passengers for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon,

VIGO

Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's splendid steamer

NEVA

Commander W. GILLIES

3,020 Tons, 600 Horse-power

Will sail on

March 5th

Taking cargo and passengers DIRECT for

VIGO,

Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY L. GREEN

228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Aires

ANTWERP

(Via Rio Janeyro and Southampton)

NASMYTH Rendle FEBRUARY 8

[Carrying the Belgian Mail]

ANTWERP

(Direct)

DALTON * Quinton FEBRUARY 12

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL

(via Southampton)

HOGARTH Cowan FEBRUARY 15

[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

LEIBNITZ * Brown FEBRUARY 22

[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

ANTWERP

(via Southampton)

EFFECTIVE Mitchelson FEBRUARY 25

[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL

(via Southampton)

EUCLID Cave MARCH 5

[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton

HEVELIUS * Carroll MARCH 8

[Carrying the Belgian Mails]

First and Third class passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accomodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

E. NORTON & CO., Agents.

246—Reconquista—245.

Agents at Montevideo:—

" " C. R. HORNE & CO.

" " Rosario—

R. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ

Regular German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.

Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg

The Mail steamer

LISSABON

CAPTAIN A. BIRCH

2,700 Tons, 500 Horse-Power

will sail on

10th of FEBRUARY

Calling at

Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon

Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10, and 25, of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	PERNAMBUCO
ARGENTINA	CEARA
MONTEVIDEO	LISSABON
BAHIA	BUENOS AIRES
CORRIENTES	HAMBURG
PETROPOLIS	PARANAGUA
RIO	SANTOS
ROSARIO	

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of Sweden and Norway.

Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Luders & Co.

Rivadavia 359.

RES NON VERBA

Mensajerias Fluviales a Vapor

Gran rebaja de precios en los pasajes a Montevideo por los vapores

COSMOS

RIO DE LA PLATA

VILLA DEL SALTO

SILEX

Salidas—LUNES, MIERCOLES, JUEVES y SABADOS, a las 5½ p.m.

TARIFA

Camara, ida y vuelta ..... $ 7 m/n.

Camara, ida solamente.... 4 "

Proa..... 2 "

Agencia, Reconquista 143-45.

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta Santa Fe

Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores

Pingo y Meteoro

SALIDAS

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.

En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1º sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2º de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.

La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO,

Agente.

143—Reconquista—145

Ferro Carril del Sud.

Habiendose retirado espontaneamente Don Guillermo Attwell del puesto de Cobrador de la Empresa, ha sido nombrado en su reemplazo Don Eduardo J Shakery, quedando desde la fecha este Señor unicamente autorizado para cobrar las cuentas de esta Empresa.

B. Aires, Feb. 5 de 1884.

LA ADMINISTRACION

49 f5 16

Chargeurs Reunis

French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch at Brazil.

FIRST CLASS $N.145, THIRD CLASS $N. 50,

RIVER PLATE LINE

The steamer PAMPA Captain Vasse will sail on 25th of February for Montevideo, Teneriffe and Havre.

The fine steamer BELGRANO Capt. Duret will sail on the ..st February for Montevieo, Teneriffe and Havre.

PARANA LINE

The steamer COMTE D'EU, Capt. Portier, will sail on 10th of February for Montevideo, St. Vincent, Dunkirk and Havre.

P. Christophersen

General Agent

Buenos Aires, 98 PIEDAD

Montevideo, 85 Calle Zuvala

Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto

San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

LA VELOCE

Navigazione Italiana

Linea Postale e Commerciale

Coll'America Meridionale

(Armatore Cav. Matteo Bruzzo)

Vapores para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste.

Linea de Gibraltar, Marsella y Genova,

Salidas fijas de Genova el 3 y de Buenos Aires

El 27 de cada mes

El nuevo vapor

MATTEO BRUZZO

Capitan .....

Saldra el

— de FEBRERO

Para Gibraltar, Marsella, Genoa y Napoles.

Linea de Genoa, Napoles, Venezia y Trieste

(Servicio regular hechos por los vapores Europa

Sud America y Colombo.

Salidas fijas de Genova y de Buenos Aires

El 18 de cada mes

El magnifico vapor

"Sud America"

Com. Cav. Seb Rosasco

Saldra de Buenos Aires el

18 *de Febrero de* 1884

PARA

GENOVA, NAPOLES, VENEZIA, Y TRIESTE.

Precio de pasajes en moneda nacional:

Iª. $m/n 155, IIª $m/n 124, IIIª. $m/n 52.

NOTA—Se dan pasages para hacer venir familias de ITALIA y FRANCIA etc al precio de $m/n 33 por pasage, devolviendose el importe integro pagado, caso de no efectuarse el viage.

AVISO—Se dan letras de cambio, cheques y vales postales sobre la BANCA GENERALE Sede di Genova, pagaderos en cualquier ciudad de Italia.

Por mayores informes dirigirse al agente General.

P. Christophersen.

Agente General, B. Aires, 98 PIEDAD,

Al lado del Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Montevideo, Zabala 85.

Rosario, Puerto 35.

San Nicolas, Belgrano 25.

240 j30 xp

Agencia de Vapores

DE

Nicolas Mihanovich.

CARRERA COSTA DEL SUD

Con el vapor paquete Nacional

TORO

Sale para Bahia Blanca los dias 8 y 23 de cada mes, a las 2 p.m., de la Boca del Riachuelo.

CARRERA DE LA COLONIA B. O.

Con el vapor Nacional

VICTORICA

Sale de Bahias todos los Martes y Sabados a las 9 de la mañana, regressando el mismo dia a las 6 p.m.

Para Pasages, Carga y Encomiendos ocurrir a la Agencia General.

Calle 25 de Mayo 77.

s.s. Proveedor

Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO

FOR

San Nicolas and Rosario

Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis.

Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.

Agent

54—CANGALLO—56

70 j8 xp

LA PLATENSE

Compania Francesa de Navigacion a Vapor.

Carrera de Rosario

Con escalas en San Pedro y San Nicolas a las 3.15 p.m. (Estacion Central)

Vapor TRIDENTE

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Vapor DIANA

Los Lunes, Miercoles y Viernes

Carrera de la Costa Sud

Para Bahia Blanca a las 3 de la tarde (Boca del Riachuelo.)

Vapor POMONA

Los dias 1º y 15 de cada mes.

Carrera de Montevideo

A las 5½ de la tarde (Balisas Interiores)

Salidas diarias

Vapores Apolo y Minerva

Combinacion directas para pasages, encomiendas y cargos para todos los Ferro Carriles Interiores. Seguros maritimos. Embarques y desembarque de cargas, despachos de Aduana ett

Comunicacion con el Telefono y el Pantelefono.

P. Christophersen

Agente General

112—Piedad—112

207 o1 xp

Dr. H. de Merolles

SOLICITOR

Of Messrs Lumley & Lumley, Solicitors

15 Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, C. E. London.

Branch Offices—in Paris and Bordeaux.

Business attended under supervision of Drs. Mar. Demaria & Arist Delvalle, Barristers at Law.

Office hours—1 to 4 afternoon.

87—Victoria—87

(Altos)

96 j8 f8 e. o. d.

OVEJAS

Se venden desde 300 hasta 5,000, al corte, de buena clase, en majadas entabladas, ocurrase al Establecimiento denominado Camaron Chico, Partido de Pila, o a McGrevy, Piedad 130, por datos y precio.

56 f6 9

NO SE OLVIDE comprar un lote de terreno en Bahia Blanca en el Remate de Bullrich hoy a las 2.

Allan Line of Steamers

FLEET

ACADIAN	CIRCASSIAN
AUSTRIAN	COREAN
BUENOS AYREAN	GRECIAN
CANADIAN	HIBERNIAN
CASPIAN	LUCERNE
NESTORIAN	PARISIAN
NOVA SCOTIAN	PHŒNICIAN
PERUVIAN	PRUSSIAN
POLYNESIAN	SARMATIAN
SARDINIAN	SIBERIAN
SCANDINAVIAN	WALDENSIAN
HANOVERIAN	MANITOBAN

THE STEAMER

CANADIAN

3000 Tons Register

CAPTAIN MENZIES

Will sail for

HAVRE AND DUNKIRK

ON

15th FEBRUARY, 1884.

For freight or passage apply to the Agents

William Samson & Co.

212 Reconquista.

n12 xp

P. S. N. C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from

MONTEVIDEO

With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS.

Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government

FOR EUROPE

Cordillera,	Febry. 18
Patagonia,	March 3
Valparaiso,	March 17
Aconcagua,	March 31

Cordillera calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Patagonia calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Valparaiso calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Aracucania calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Araucania,	Febry. 11
Galicia,	Febr. 27
Cotopaxi,	March 10
Aconcagua,	March 26

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo Free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—

YARROW HETT & Co.

Buenos Aires—CANGALLO 34.

Montevideo—SOLIS 55.

Society Generale

DE

Transports Maritimes

A VAPOR

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate

Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro,

Barcelonne

Marseilles

Genes

Naples

and Bahia by the sailings of the 3rd of each month.

The Steamship

SAVOIE

Captain ALLEMAND

will sail on

18 OF FEBRUARY

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class.....	$150 m/n.	
2d "	120	"
3d "	50	"

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.

For Freight and Passage apply to

P. y E. Matthey,

Consignatarires.

232—RECONQUISTA—232

Imperial German Mail

'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers

FROM BREMEN

The Steamer

HOHENZOLLERN

Captain A. MEYER

will sail on 5th of FEBRUARY

FOR

Montevideo and Bremen

DIRECT

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transhipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster,

AGENT

Maipu 101.

CLYDE LINE

The Splendid Steamer

"CONCORDIA"

Captain ROLLO,

Will sail from Buenos Aires

FOR

Dunkirk and Liverpool

ON

15. February, 1884

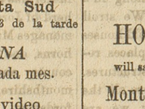
For Freight and other particulars apply to the General Agency:

Tomkinson Dungey & Co.

Calle 25 de Mayo 90.

z e 48 f5 15

THE GREAT PERMANENCY OF Murray & Lanman's Florida Water gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing, and healthful.



NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS

Geo. A. Kimball and Charles Small

HAVE MOVED

TO THE

167---CALLE FLORIDA---167

CORNER OF CUYO

Kimball & Small

Buenos Aires, February 1st 1884.

43 f5 m5

NO MORE SCAB!

—o—

Estancieros! To free your flocks from

SCAB

And insure a PERMANENT CURE, use only

The Blagden Dip

Past experience has proved this preparation to be the

Most Effective Remedy

being easy of application, permanent in its results and perfectly harmless. In no single case have we found it fail to give the most complete satisfactions, and we can therefore

Guarantee it to be

A PERFECT CURE

—o—

George & John C. Bell

AGENTS

295-Cangallo-295

215 s20 xp

H. L. BLACK

Bahia Blanca.

FOR SALE

2½ LEAGUES of Splendid Camp in the famous 19th Section, upon advantageous terms.

1 LEAGUE in the Partido of Coronel Suarez, situated 30 squares from the Gama Station, F. C. del Sud, has permanent water.

For Sale or to Rent

Several Lots in the 3rd and 4th Sections of this Province, some of which are excellent camps and have permanent "arroyos y lagunas."

Building lots, quintas and chacras in the town of Bahia Blanca.

Cattle and Sheep "al corte" and novillos for "invernada."

H. L. Black,

Bahia Blanca,

e 27 d3 jn3

Valentines

The most lovely ever seen have arrived in limited quantity.

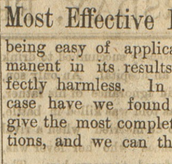
An early call is earnestly solicited.

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242——Florida——244

61 f6 14

The Great Blood Purifiers!



BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

Established 1832.

Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS

CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

HOY seran rematadas sitios para edificar en el pueblo de Bahia Blanca for Adolfo Bullrich & Cia, 78 Alsina a las dos.

Por liquidacion de una Sociedad

—o—

REMATE

POR

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia

En su Casa, Alsina 78

Hoy, Jueves 7 de Febrero de 1880

A las 2 de la tarde

De varios Lotes de Terreno, algunos con Edificios

EN EL PUEBLO DE

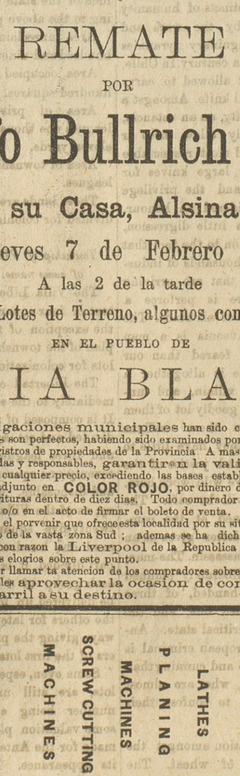
BAHIA BLANCA

Todas las obligaciones municipales han sido cumplidas por los vendedores. Los titulos son perfectos, habiendo sido examinados por un abogado y registrados en la Oficina de Registros de propiedades de la Provincia. A mas, los vendedores que son persona conocidas y responsables, garantizan la validez de ellos.

Remataremos a cualquier precio, excediendo las bases establecidas, las propiedades designadas en el plano adjunto en COLOR ROJO, por dinero de contado y con la condicion de firmar las escrituras dentro de diez dias. Todo comprador no conocido a la casa tendra que abonar el 10 o/o en el acto de firmar el boleto de venta.

Es tan inmenso el porvenir que ofrece esta localidad por su situacion topografica y por ser el unico puerto de la vasta zona Sud; ademas se ha dicho tanto sobre BAHIA BLANCA, llamada con razon la Liverpool de la Republica Argentina, que excusamos entrar en mayores elogios sobre este punto.

Creemos si deber llamar ta atencion de los compradores sobre la baratura de los precios fijados, aconsejandoles aprovechar la ocasion de comprar antes que lleque el ferro carril a su destino.



SCOTT BROTHERS

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Agents for the Argentine Republic

J. MOHR BELL AND Co

293—Rivadavia—293

Dr. Alejandro Diaz Franco

ESPECIALISTA

En las Enfermedades del Asma y Tétano.

Horas de consulta de 12 a 1 p.m

Calle Gral. Lavalle 764.

64 f6 18

Aviso al Publico

Los Representantes de las Empresas de Tramways que suscriben, en el deseo de evitar las continuas dificultades que se suscitan entre los pasageros y los Mayorales, motivadas por la diferencia de moneda y escasez de cambio, y en atencion a que las transacciones deben arreglarse a Moneda Nacional, han resuelto que desde el Primero de Febrero proximo rija la siguiente tarifa:

Pasage de $2 ½ ..... 10 cts. m/n

" 3 y 4..... 15 id

" 5 ..... 20 id

Todas las Compañias venderan en sus Estaciones boletos de abono e intercambio con una rebaja de 20 o/o, en libritos de 10 o mas Boletos, los que serviran indistintamente en cualquiera de las lineas; es decir, que un Boleto de abono de la Empresa de Belgrano, sera recibido por cualquiera otra de las Compañias y asi en general; cada Compañia recibira los Boletos de todas las demas.

De esta manera, los que compren Boletos de Abono conseguiran una rebaja sobre los precios existentes, y como la cantidad que se vende es muy reducida y al alcance de todos, no dudamos que el publico aceptara con gusto este arreglo, que viene a redundar en su beneficio.

B. Aires, Enero 11 de 1884

GEO. H. MOORES,

Tramway de la Ciudad de B. Aires.

W. VILLAFAÑE,

Tramway de la Boca y Barracas.

SANTIAGO BALESTRA

Tramway a Belgrano.

J. B. WANKLYN

Tramway Anglo-Argentino.

FEDERICO LACROZE

Tramway Central.

e 160 j15 f7

Aviso Oficial

(Numero 12)

Se avisa al publico que el dia 8 de Febrero de 1884, se procedera a la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la Ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propiedad fiscal, ubicado en el Partido de Alvear, compuesto de 740 hectareas 65 areas. Sus linderos son: el Arroyo Tapalque, D Francisco Casares y el Ejido del pueblo Alvear. La base de venta sera de $20.000 p/a la legua. El remate tendra lugar en la Oficina, a la 1 p.m.

B. Aires, Noviembre 8 de 1883.

IGNACIO FREIRE

Oficial Mayor

Por planos y datos puedeu ocurrir los interesados a esta Oficina.

e136 n14 f8

Barraca en Venta.

Se vende o se alquila la Barraca del Ferro Carril, Calle Centro America. Ocurrase a Luders y Co., Calle Rivadavia 259.

57 f4 20

A great Bargain.

To be sold, in the Calle Pasco 33, a House facing the British Cemetery, measuring 9 yards front by 32 deep with dividing walls and having 6 rooms, all built with lime. The house has been so constructed that upper-stories can be built on it, and it boasts of all the most modern improvements, such as, aguas corrientes, good w. c., sinks etc. For particulars apply Calle Pasco 35.

To be sold also a piece of land, 16 yards front with whatever depth it may have, street paved and tram passes the land, situated in Calle Victoria 787. For particulars apply Victoria 783.

285 j28 f7

Cattle for Sale

Splendid lot of animals, 2000 mestizos and 4000 criollos de buen tipo, (rodeo pasto fuerte) in district of Melincue, 10 leagues from Venado Tuerto. Apply to Aussat and Fary, Calle Puerto 197, Rosario.

29e j29 f29

English Dressmaker

317—Lavalle—317

Miss Annie Seales, begs to notify the English ladies of Buenos Aires that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment at the above address. She was engaged at the Ciudad de Londres for many years, and is now prepared to make dresses from the latest fashions at the most moderate prices.

14 f1 10

!! CAUTION !!

The Public are requested to look closely at the label before buying, and see that it bears the name of the sole Agents

Finest Souchong Tea

MARK

"*IN TE VIVO*"

57 d6 j6

PERFECTLY WHITE

KEROSENE

"*SOUTHERN CROSS*"

("Cruz Meridional")

BRAND

PERFECT SAFETY

Almost free from Smell,

Perfectly Water White.

Burns with a Pure, Brilliant, White Light of

GREAT INTENSITY

Does not char the wick.

Each Tin of the genuine "Southern Cross" Oil bears our Trade Mark, Four Horses Heads.

Press Reports

The Standard, February 1st, 1884.—Until we saw the sample yesterday we would not have believed that the art of refining Petroleum had risen to such a pitch of perfection. The sample we saw is from a parcel just received, called the 'Southern Cross' Kerosene, the sole wholesale Agency for which has, we believe, been obtained by Messrs. Moore & Tudor. The oil is perfectly white and is wonderfully free from smell. We understand that it burns longer and gives a much more brilliant light than any other oil. It does not char the wick like other Petroleum oils do and is much safer, in fact perfectly safe so far as explosions are concerned, as its flashing point in 150º. This oil the public will, we hear, soon be able to obtain from any of the dealers in town and camp.

La Prensa, Feb. 1 de 1884.—Es menester ver para creer (como dijo Santo Tomás). Una muestra de kerosene fino marca "Cruz Meridional," (Southern Cross) que esta en exhibicion en la casa de los Sres. Moore y Tudor, Calle Maipu 93 y 95, y por el cual son unicos agentes en el Rio de la Plata. Dicho kerosene es claro como el agua y con muy poco olor, tan repugnante en los aceites ordinarios, tiene la gran ventaja de durar doble el tiempo del ordinario y no consume la mecha. Tenemos sumo placer en recomendar este kerosene a todos y specialmente a las familias donde suceden tan a menudo desgracias por la esplosion de las lamparas, pues con usar el 'Southern Cross, Cruz Meridional' no hay peligro, como su punto de esplosion es de 150º Fahrenheit.

Alerta pues, todos y no compren otro que el kerosene "Cruz Meridional."—N.B.—"Southern Cross."

El Diario, Febrero 1 de 1884.—Jamas hubiecemos pensado que el arte de refinar kerosene hubiese llegado a tal altura, a no ser el haber visto hoy la muestra de una partida recien llegada, con el letrero "Southern Cross," de los Sres. Moore y Tudor, quienes han conseguido el ser nombrados unicos agentes en esta Republica.

El kerosene es perfectamente blanco y transparente, y apenas tiene el olor desagradable que suele tener este aceite; no consume la mecha como el kerosene ordinariamente usado, y el publico puede tener la seguridad que, siendo su punto de esplosion de 150º Fahrenheit, no hay temor en usarlo.

Sold in all town and camp Stores

SOLE AGENTS

For this Brand in the Argentine and Oriental Republics

MOORE & TUDOR.

f4 xp

ON 'CHANGE.

February 6th, 1884

Cedulas E	87
Cedulas F	84½
National Bank Shares....	130½

The market this morning shewed signs of weakness in Cedulas and a firmness in National Bank Shares. The speculation in both stocks is entering the dull stage of the month, and operations are falling off in number and importance. The speculation in Cedulas E threatens to collapse this month, and the few millions yet floating in the Bolsa will probably be absorbed and fall out of the hands of speculators. The Cedulas A, B, C, D have already abandoned the ring, and the Series E will soon follow to leave the field free to Series F.

About 30,000 Series E were sold for cash at 87; 65,000 were sold for the end of the month at 87½ and 87; the market closed with sellers at the latter rate. A few thousand Series F were sold for cash at 84½, and for to-morrow at 84½. The Series F holds its ground, but Series E rules weak; immediately after the close of official hours an operation of 50,000 Series E was reported for the end of the month at 87, and 50,000 more offered at this rate, but no buyers.

National Bank Shares ruled more active to-day, and prices were firm. Operations for the end of the month embraced 1,200 shares at 130½. About 900 shares were sold for the end of March at 132. The feeling in the market is firm, and every day it becomes more apparent that there are very few shares in the Bolsa. The market is very susceptible, and the presence of a buyer immediately puts up the price.

The money market continues easy outside owing to the liberality of the Provincial Bank Board. Other banks have restricted their discounts somewhat. Government Treasury Bills are quoted at 7½; holders ask for 7 o/o. Money is in little demand on the Bolsa for the moment.

Land in the Boca is going up; several sales have been effected of late at prices that shew a steady advance. Mr. Boada has been offered 40 $ per square vara for his land on the other side of the Vuelta de Rocha. The Boca is growing rapidly, and everything is advancing in the embryonic Genoa.

The greatest of all news on 'Change to-day was the purchase by Mr. Casey of the Casares stud. We noticed in our leading columns his magnificent purchase made last week of the Nash stud, and now we have to add the purchase by the same enterprising buyer of the whole of the Casares stud, some 1,500 blood mares of Clydesdale, Trachoe.en, Arab and other breeds. The Government may well feel satisfied with Mr Casey in carrying out the conditions of his contract for it is plain that in this horse business at Curumalan he means to surpass the conditions imposed on him and to place on the land more mares and more sire horses than the contract calls for. We believe Mr. Casey is right, and in a very few years the horse breeding business will be one of the most remunerative in the country. The price paid for the Casares stud is reserved.

Mr. B. Acosta, the Government broker, has been elected in Cordoba Deputy for Congress. The whole Bolsa receives the news with much enthusiasm as besides representing Cordoba in Congress, Mr. Acosta will also represent the Bolsa.

The Tramway Press Meeting of yesterday is the talk of the whole market. The proposed reduction of fares to five cents in the early morning hours before the break of the day is considered the best and most practical motion brought before the meeting. We note a disposition on the part of the brokers to laugh at the assembled editors and their meeting. It is very hard to please money brokers.

Several large sales of sheep are reported at from $24 to 30 $ in the Western partidos. Capones offering everywhere.

The sales at the ring during official hours were:—

Cedulas—

For cash E 29,500 at 87

For Feb. 29th E 65,000 at 87½-87

For cash F 5,200 at 84½

For Feb. 7th F 5,000 at 84½

Sales, 104,700

National Bank Shares—

For Feb. 29th 1,200 at 130½

For March 31st 850 at 132

Sales, 2,050

Advices from Montevideo announce a firmer feeling in the stock market. The favorite Deuda Amortizable is firm, and Treasury Bills are in advance. The exchange market is reported weak; few bills in the market and the banks only drawers; 5.46 francs is quoted on Paris and 61½ on London. Exchange on Buenos Aires at 2½.

The Governor of the Province, it is reported, will soon leave by rail for Bahia Blanca; the inhabitants may well prepare a great ovation as the extension of this great line is due to his progressive policy and abilities.

Three leagues of land are reported sold in Tres Arroyos, near the Indio Rico Arroyo, for 1,050,000 $. Seller Mr. Carozzi.

The following is the slaughter of the Montevidean saladeros up to 5th inst:—

Paulet.....	18,483 head
Martori.....	11,180
Pedro Pitcyrus	22,227
Eugenio Legrand.....	15,812
Denis.....	16,806
Conforte.....	18,187
Autu-quin.....	9,041
Arrivillaga	11,115
Sociedad la. de Ganaderia	8,330
Cibils Hnos.	13,631

PACKET EDITION
PER
F.M.S. "EQUATEUR"

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

Of all the triumphs of the Roca Administration (and they are many) the National Bank stands the first, the greatest and the best. Nothing that any of us have seen in the Plate can rival the gigantic development of this essentially national institution; and yet the progress of this bank is but the reflection of the progress of the country.

Compared with the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, we find that, whilst the National Bank, with a total capital of 16 millions pats. (which up to the middle of the year was not paid up) has made profits for the year amounting to 2½ millions, the Provincial Bank with 32 millions pats. capital—with all its enormous connection, influence and antecedents—has only made 3 millions pats. profit, and holds a "cartera" of protested bills of 9 millions pats, against but 400,000 pats. protests held by the National Bank.

The National Government participates in the prosperity of this bank to the extent of 214,000 pats., which it receives as dividend over and above the full payment by the bank of the service of bonds which the Government gave the bank in payment for the shares for which it subscribed. Thus, in fact, the Government has not had to pay one brass farthing for its shares or for the service of its bonds paid to the bank, and receives as a bonus from the bank 214,000 pats. ! !

But it is not by the mere dividend to its shareholders, or bonus to the nGoverment,r pro ofits for the year, or deposits, or circulation this bank is to be judged, but by the glorious sunburst of prosperity which it has produced throughout the whole of the Interior. Every industry in the country, every enterprise in the Republic, has felt the magic influence of this bank, which has called into life the dormant energies of a whole people. *A milliard* of gold dollars is the total money movement of this Bank during the year, quintupling the money movement up the country since General Roca became President! Broadcast over the whole country has this Bank scattered new capital and new money, giving life, energy and prosperity to cities, towns, sugar-plantations, vineyards, estancias, colonies, wood-cutters, and even to our very railways.

And if in the infancy of this institution, if in the very morning of its career, its influence has proved so beneficent what, may we ask, will be its wealth producing power in another cycle of three or four years of prosperous, prudent, management? Not even the wand of the Magician, as told in the story, could have worked such a change in fairy land as this National Bank has brought about in our Provinces the most remote and cities, towns and hamlets where the people, without labour, without capital, without employment, could hardly until now ekeo ut the bare necessaries of human existence.

There is nothing in this Republic to match this National Bank. It towers over all our other banks and over all our institutions, and stretches its colossal arms from the Andes to Patagones, from the cochineal plains of Jujuy to the wheat farms of Chupat and the fishermen's huts at the Straits of Magellan.

At the end of this report we give a comparative statement of the bank business for the last seven years. Let all who wish to understand this country study that table—line upon line, figure upon figure; it teaches the struggles, the rise, the growth and the march of the country itself. Another such year, and the shares of this bank will be cheap at one hundred per cent premium, and we care not who challenges the assertion: for, step by step with the growth of the bank is the growth of the country's production—is the growth of our lands, our agriculture, our colonies, our sheepfarms, our estancias, our wines, sugars, metals, our Public Works, our very vitality as a young and vigorous nation.

"Rich as is this country in the great fertility of its soil and its genial climate and its enormous stock of sheep and cattle and mares, it needed the agency of capital and well paid labour to develop its inexhaustible resources. The Plate is the country for the poor man, and its infancy and its drawbacks form its chief attractions to those who have grown grey in life struggles in other and less favored lands. This bank in its balance-sheet tells us that it has advanced during the year to the dealers of the Interior $ 111,715,584 m/n. = **Twenty two millions sterling!** Need we wonder with such facts before us that the whole country is raised, lifted, elevated by such a tidal wave of new capital.

Take your verdict, Dr. Pacheco. Your National Bank is the country itself, and the grandest building you can erect in this city for your bank will still fall short of the noble temple that three millions of people vote your bank is worthy of.

PUBLIC LANDS

Sixty four thousand leagues of land are now offered to farmers, colonists, sheepfarmers and estancieros by the Nat. Government, on leases for 8 years, and at rents ranging from £4 to £20 stg. per league per annum. We give at foot the Government decree, which will be read with interest, not merely by those who need the lands or intend to become tenants, but by the wide, wide public, both here and abroad, who will see in this edict another grand step in the progressive march of this splendid country.

The Argentine Republic is going ahead so fast that few of us are able to keep up with it, and it is indeed a pleasure to note that its progress instead of, as in former years, being checked is now fomented by Government. Every one now who has the push and enterprise to settle in the Chaco, on the Rio Negro or Limay, or in the Misiones, or in the valley of the Chupat, can secure a fine estancia or farm of four square leagues at a rent so moderate that the smallest stock or the rudest agriculture will be ample to pay the rent and comfortably support the tenants and their families.

In this vast area of lands now offered to rent by the Government, there are camps to be had in almost every zone, sheep lands finer than the best and dearest in the province of Buenos Aires; cattle lands that surpass our richest inside estancias, and wheat, and sugar, and maize, and flax lands, for which they pay in Santa Fe and Tucuman at the rate of one hundred thousand pats per league.

We hail this decree of the National Government as a new departure for the Plate, especially framed for the husbandman, the agriculturist and the poor man. Land for the million, and not for the millionaire, but the poor million is the object of this decree. Men who are paying fifteen and twenty thousand dollars a year rent for a flock of sheep can now sell out their sheep and start on the banks of the Rio Negro and Limay, and for £20 a year secure a league of beautiful land where their flocks and 'rodeos' will *double* in two years.

In the majestic valleys of the Rio Negro and Limay there is room for all the sheep in the Province of Buenos Aires, and did our farmers only know as much as we do of that beauteous country, every owner of a flock of sheep on rented land in this province would pack up and start for Choel-Choel. Climate, pasturage, soil, water, everything down there in those remote but happy valleys favors the settlers. The scenery beats the Rhine, whilst the grand old trees bring back to us all the memories of early youth across the ocean.

Mr. Thomas Kincaid, who for the last 18 years has been a resident on the Rio Nego, and whose magnificent estancia reminded us last year, when down there, of the Thames and the park at Richmond, leaves in a few days and takes with him, we hear, a large party of Englishmen, who, with but slender capital find it difficult to start up here, but who down there, with a mere trifle, can form an establishment that up here would require millions.

To obtain lands in any of the districts or rather territories comprised in this decree, it is only necessary to make out a petition to the Chief of the Public Land and Colony Department, specifying the land asked for and depositing a year's rent in advance, terms that could hardly be simpler or more reasonable, and we hope to see some of our land brokers supply intending tenants with maps and plans and descriptions of the lands, so that on the payment of a small commission the poor man can secure his league of land, and start with his family and his stock, without those endless 'tramites' and delays which so frighten us all from having any business whatever with the Government offices.

Interior Department
B. Aires, January 17th, 1884

It having been ordered, by decree of the 19th July of last year, that the renting of public lands be suspended until such time as regulations bs framed for giving effect to Art. 101 of the Immigration and Colonization Act of 19th October 1876. And, in use of the powers b neoferred y saidAct and that of 3rd November 1882.

The President of the Republic
DECREES

Art. 1—Let two Sections of the Chaco Territory, of a million hectares each, be measured.

Art. 2—When the plans and report of survey are approved by the Executive, the areas to be reserved for sale and agricultural settlement shall be marked out, and the rest rented.

Art. 3—In the several Sections in the Pampa and Patagonia Territories that are already surveyed, the areas for the same purposes shall be marked out.

Art. 4—Plans of the lands measured shall be printed and distributed in the Republic and abroad. The original copy of the measurement shall be archived in the Department of Engineers, and detailed duplicates be sent to the Central Land and Colonization Office.

Art. 5—In those zones not as yet surveyed, land can also be rented, on the conditions laid down in Arts. 23 and 21.

Art. 6—On navigable rivers only ten lineal kilometres frontage will be conceded; and when two or more sides of the land are on the river, only five lineal kilometers on the main stream will be allowed.

Art. 7—The tenants cannot avail of the timber, salt deposits, or minerals on the land rented to them, without special permission.

Art. 8—The lands rented shall be held subject to use for the public service.

Art. 9—No single person or Company can obtain over 10,000 hectares in the Chaco or Tierra del Fuego, or over 20,000 in the Pampa and Patagonia Territories.

Art. 10—SLould the State, during the tenancy, wish to colonize the land rented, the contract shall be considered at an end. In such case the tenant shall have the right to claim a lot of 100 hectares, gratis, round the site on which his house is built, and a prior right to purchase three more lots of the same area. In the case supposed, the bills referred to in Art. 15, for annual payments to become due, shall be returned to him.

Art. 11—The tenants shall be obliged to keep in good repair the boundary posts on their land, and, in case all or any of them be lost, they must pay for new ones, which shall be put up under the direction of a surveyor named by the Department of Civil Engineers.

Art. 12—The longest term of a lease shall be eight years, to run from the date on which it is signed and sealed by a public notary.

Art. 13—Should the Government not sell the land rented before the expiration of the lease, the tenant shall have the preference for a renewal of same on the conditions and for whatever period and price may be current at the time.

Art. 14—The annual rent for every 2,500 hectares shall be as follows:—

In the Chaco, on the banks of rivers or navigable streams	$100 m/n.
Not on rivers or navigable streams	80
Lands in the Pampa Territory on rivers or navigable streams and on the right bank of the Rio Negro	100
Others on same territories	80
Lands between 10° W.L. (Buenos Aires Meridian) and the rivers Barracas, Colorado, Negro and Limay	100
In Patagonia, between the Rio Negro and Limay to the North and Santa Cruz to the South (excepting those referred to in clause 3 of this Art)	50
Between the river Santa Cruz and Chilian frontier	30
Land in Tierra del Fuego	20

Art. 15—The payment of the rent must be made in advance at the Central Office of Lands and Colonies, the first yearly instalment in cash, and the others in Bills to the order of the Minister of the Interior; one bill for each instalment.

Art. 16—In case of the lands already surveyed by order of the Nation, the party interested will contribute towards the expenses of survey 4 centavos per hectare. The payment may be effected by instalments in the manner settled for the payment of the rental.

Art. 17—Petitions for the renting of surveyed lands to be presented in the Central Office of Lands and Colonies, specifying the Lot which it is desired to rent, and the number of its Section, depositing at the same time the amount of the first yearly instalment.

Art. 18—On the presentation of the petition, said office will proceed to enter all its particulars, inscribing the name of the petitioner and the place chosen, together with the day and hour of its presentation. The party interested will be provided with a copy of said particulars, and a receipt for the amount deposited.

Art. 19—The office will pass the petition with its corresponding particulars to the Department of Civil Engineers, who, on their part, will dispatch same forwarding it to the Minister of the Interior for a definite decision.

Art. 20—The petition to rent being granted, the despatch will be forwarded to the Government law office for the engrossing of the contract, the deposit of the bills for the rent, survey and d livery of the lands being previously made. The interested party must, within the space of ten days from the date of said instrument of writing, present at the said Central Office a corresponding statement for registration; without this the concession will be wholly void.

Art. 21—If the land solicited is not comprised in the surveyed Sections, the interested party must declare so, specifying its area, situation and bounds with reference to known plans.

Art. 22—Parties wishing to rent these lands will be obliged to have a survey made at their own expense and by a properly qualified surveyor within the space of one year from the date of concession. In such case they will have a right to a reduction in the total amount of the rental of 4 centavos per hectare, the price set down for survey expenses in lands already mapped out.

Art. 23—The plan of the survey and all its details must be laid before the Department of Civi Engineers inside the time allotted in a former clause for its perusal and subsequent corresponding decision.

Art. 24—All transfer of right must be effected in writing and publicly. The statement to be registered in the Central Office of Lands and Colonies, without which it will not be considered valid.

Art. 26—In said office a book, with folio index will be kept for the inscription of successive petitions, without leaving intermediate spaces, and containing all particulars to which the petitions refer.

Art. 26—If two parties apply for the same land on one day, the first to present the petition shall have the preference.

Art. 27—The non-compliance with the conditions set down in this Decree will be sufficient cause for rescinding the contract.

Art. 28—Let it be communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register.

ROCA.
Bernardo de Irigoyen.

SANTA FE WHEAT CROP.

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

The following data regarding the crops and the number of labourers in Santa Fe, which is taken from the Report of the Manager of the Immigration Office in Rosario, and which is about to be laid before the Chief here, cannot fail to be of interest.

The Crops.—This year's crop has surpassed all calculation. Not only has it been abundant throughout, but the grain also is of a very superior quality. If a man with his eyes blindfolded was brought from the Old World and placed in the centre of the colonies of this province, and the bandage then taken off, and he was told to walk towards any of the four cardinal points, so long would his journey be through the sea of wheat which surrounded him, he would be forced to believe that the wheat had sprung up spontaneously, and that such a vast tract of land could never have been planted by the agency of man. One can travel over hundreds of leagues with nothing in view save this golden cereal, like the waters of the sea or the blue in the heavens. The total production this year can be put down averagely at 8½ fanegas to every one sown.

The crops can be summed up as follows:—

	Fanegas, 15 arrobes.
Jesus Maria Colony	70,000
Candelaria, Clodomira, General Roca and Melincue	150,000
The Central Argentine Railway Colonies and others sown in the Department of Rosario	380,000
The Northern Santa Fe Colonies	600,000
Total fanegas	1,200,000

But as the calculations, and particularly the quotations, are made taking the measure of 9 arrobes to the fanega instead of 15, it can be more easily understood on this basis, and the crop of this year for the Santa Fe Colonies can be computed at 2,000,000 fanegas of 9 arrobes.

This immense quantity, the largest up to the present that has been gathered in in these colonies, selling it at the lowest figure, gives $4 per fanega, which will give the colonists a return of $8,000,000 for the year's crop.

The cost of sowing and harvesting this year is $1.80 m/n per fanega of 15 arrobes. Thus, making a calculation on this basis, the nett profit of the colonist this year is 50 per cent. for those who live not more than twelve leagues from the ports or railways, and 30 per cent. for those not less than twenty.

Labourers.—To gather in such a large crop a small army of harvesters is necessary. No less than 160,000 men can get in this crop in the short time which the colonist can avail himself of, if he should not wish to lose most of his crop; and at this season so great is the demand for harvesters that so much as 60 nat. dollars per month, with board and lodging, has been offered by the colonists, without being able to obtain them. Their only safety, then, lies in machinery, and these have been sold by thousands.

The following figures show the extraordinary sales that have been made this year:—

1199 reaping machines, valued at $250 = $299,750.

43 threshing machines with engines, valued $3,000 = $129,000

4,465 ploughs, valued at $20 = $89,300

122 'cultivadores,' valued at $10 = $1,220

205 horse harrows, valued at $50 = $5,250

And 2,853 of various classes, such as sowing-machines, alfalfa-cutters, winnowing-machines, etc., put down at official value, $64,448 m/n, and sold at 74 per cent. more = 112,784, giving a total of $637,304.

Thus, by the above figures it can be seen that the colonists of Santa Fe paid alone this year for machinery the trifling sum of over half a million of fuertes.

The firms of Maspoli, Chiesi & Co. and Ledesma Bros. sold alone this year machinery to the value of from one hundred to two hundred thousand fts.; and the firm belonging to Sr. Sotomayor, in Esperanza, imported this year machinery to the value of 100,000 fts. for that colony,

The North American and European factories have not, as you can easily see, in all South America or in the greater part of the Old World such a quick and vast market for their goods as the Province of Santa Fe. This province has bought in a single year 8,787 machines, and paid for same 600,000 fts.

These data are the best proofs to give some idea of the prodigious development which the Colonies of Santa Fe have reached, and the happy homesteads which so many thousands of strangers have made for themse ves, who landed on our shores with no capital save their brawny arms, and willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

LAND REVIEW.

The remarkable rise in the value of grazing and farming lands for the last three years has sprung up from various causes. When the line of Indian frontier was pushed to the foot of the Andes and the zone of territory reclaimed from the Indian was offered to the capital and industry of the farmer and estanciero, it was susrmied that lands would fall rather than rise in value; arguments were based on the law of supply and demand. But these economical arguments have fallen to the ground in the presence of facts the results of which we at present witness. The great primary cause was the political consolidatton of the Nation under the aegis of a progressive and strong Government, and the Federalization of this city as Capital of the Republic. This proved the forerunner of a strong current of emigration to these shores, and of a great spurt on the part of private and government enterprise to extend all the railways and to secure more extended, cheaper, and easier means of communication. Last, not least, the prosperity of the last two years of exceptional advance increased the savings of the people to an unprecedented degree, and foreign capital has begun to pour into the country, on the strength of its improved credit, in the shape of foreign loans, foreign companies and private investments of capitalists from abroad. This concentration of favourable circumstances, strengthened by the confidence of all in the continuance of public peace, counteracted the effects that might have arisen from the heavy supply of land offered for sale by the National Government to defray the expenses of the campaign against the Pampa Indians; to all these causes and effects must be added the natural increase of animals on our over-stocked camps; the narrow strip of territory beyond the reach of the Indian, on the Atlantic Coast and on the banks of our great rivers was insufficient for the increase of the millions of sheep and cattle on our estancias; over-stocking these camps resulted in epidemics that swept away millions of our animals, and estancieros therefore, eagerly seized the opportunity of the fresh supply of lands to stock the new camps with the surplus stock on these estancias; farms advanced steadily, and today already they have invaded the National territory, where new estancias are being daily started.

This remarkable hegira of the estanciero coincides with the increased current of immigration, the extension of our railways, the improvement of our breeds, and the introduction of the system of combining farming with grazing. Lands inside the old line of frontier, instead of falling in value as anticipated, have risen to such an extent that they have doubled in price in the last five years. The lands outside the old line of frontier rose in a progressive ratio from 10,000$ % per league to the actual prices. Settlers are advancing rapidly as confidence in the security of life and property on the outside lands becomes more general. Thus the lands situated between the old frontier and the Fifth Meridian, limit of the Province of Buenos Aires, and in Italo, Gainza, and La Verde—lands sold with the authorization of the Cordobese Government and lately handed over to the Buenos Ayres Government—are nearly all stocked at present, and are valued at prices ranging from 150,000 to 250,000$ % per league—say from £1,000 to over £2,000 stg.

This great rise in the value of lands has not been limited to the outside lands of this province, and the so-called National lands between the Fifth Meridian; on both banks of the Rio Colorado and on the north bank of the Rio Negro lands, have risen to such an extent that not a league of these National lands can be obtained under 60,000$ %—say £500 stg. At first speculators got hold of these National lands, but a great change has come over the business, and nearly all this territory has fallen into the hands of men who intend to stock it sooner or later. About one-tenth of this territory is still in the hands of speculators who might sell to secure a margin. We may, therefore, state that present prices are not inflated, not the mere result of speculation, and that even in the case of commercial and financial pressure the supply of land would not be so large as anticipated by some wiseacres. We have before us a reliable map of these lands, with all the properties and the names of the owners appended; but we see that the bulk of these lands is owned by capitalists like Unzué, Drysdale, Carril, Anchorena, Pereyra, Castex, Bernasconi, Casey, Leloir, Roca, Alvear, Serrantes, Martinez, Luro, Shaw, Berraondo, Lopez, Lecube, etc, and very many others, who certainly would not throw their lands on the market for want of funds or pinched by necessity.

The land business has entered a healthy stage; lands have dropped out of the hands of speculators into those of men who will either stock them or will only sell under very favourable conditions. Thus the prices obtained at auction last December can only be considered high in comparison with former years, since prices in the previous month of November in private operations were not much inferior to those of the auctions. If of late the maximum price has not been obtained at auction it is owing to the considerable number of sales and the more reduced demand for land, the market has entered a period of calm, out of which it will soon emerge to resume its former activity and buoyant advance in value.

It must always be remembered that the sales to-day are not so easily made as formerly.

The prices which lands fetch to-day have made buyers very wary, and they only buy lands, even though they pay high prices, which they know to be good and well situated. And they are perfectly right, not because the lands in general appear dear at their present prices, but as it is natural to expe when such large sums are invested in them they not only guarantee a profit in the future but also give immediate returns. The same may be said of the zone comprised between the Vth and VIth Meridians, (that is to say, in the Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of National lands), as they are situated at a convenient distance to establish pastoral establishments.

These lands which many parties are anxious either to rent or purchase, in order to settle on them, are so good that after the lands ceded by the Provincial Government, they have fetched the highest prices.

Those in Sections 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, excepting the camps around General Acha and Victorica, two military forts which are thickly settled on, have not yet been rented, and even buyers who intend settling on their land immediately are very scarce.

This fact, which is owing to the great distance at which these camps are situated from the ports and railways is the cause, which is very natural, of the great difference in the prices of the camps situated in the 5th and 6th and 6th and 7th meridian. Thus, whilst those situated in the Sections 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th are selling from 100,000 % to 160,000 paper dollars per kilometrical league, those in the 6th and 7th Meridian, (excepting those around Acha and Victorica) only fetch from 60,000 to 100,000%.

Even these prices cannot in any sense of the word be considered high for camps good or even averagely fair, situated from 40 to 60 leagues from important ports or railways, much less so if the many favourable points which we have already referred to above be taken into account, and we consider the business in land at present gives, and will give, even calculated at higher prices, a splendid profit.

We have purposely omitted any reference to colonization, as this movement is at present confined to Santa Fé, the lands of which we shall refer to later on. However, we must always remember that the present epoch is essentially a changeable one, especially in the system of rearing cattle and cultivation, and we would not be at all suprised if the same thing took place here which occurred in Santa Fé, transforming the greater part of its pastoral camps into opulent agricultural colonies, giving additional value to our camps which are much better suited for this purpose than even those of Santa Fe.

Just consider what is happening over the limits question between the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba. And as in the former there is none of the land farther distant from a railway or point of embarkation than thirty leagues, considering too the new ways of communication in process of formation that will cross the most remote parts of those districts, it is only natural to suppose that with the prosecution of the plan, and an increasing inflow of immigration for the demands of labour, the stretch of thirty leagues of alluvial soil on the Parana that belongs to the province of Santa Fe will be, within the space of ten years, the most densely populated, the best cultivated, and the richest in the Republic.

This transformation will bring with it another and no less important improvement, for all those camps at present deserted and uncultivated will be devoted to the cattle-raising industry. Even to-day, estancias at the N. S. and Western boundaries of the province are to be met with, since in the Interior all the land is subdivided and unprocurable, and the estancias are now invading the several cattle raising establishments, of Cordoba, as for example that of San Justo.

But very soon there will be no cheap camp to settle on either in this Province or Santiago, or the Chaco, to say nothing of Buenos Aires, and then the estancieros seeking more room at the smallest conversion of capital will make an invasion on the outside camps in Italé and Trenque-Lauquen, those of the intermediate National Sections to the North, and rivers Colorado and Negro to the South, lands that when settled on and cultivated will fetch what we consider to-day fabulous prices.

If the system of Provincial Railways be completed within the next five years, and the construction of the line projected between Mercedes (San Luis) and Bahia Blanca be at all events commenced, which is more than probable, the same transformation will make itself apparent in the Province of Buenos Aires and adjacent National territory, so that it will be no surprise if at the end of the five years there will not be a single inch of land situated beyond the 5th Meridian to be bought at 10,000 patacones the league, although sold by the Government at 10,000 paper dollars.

As all this is not only possible but probable, so to speak, almost a certainty, without the necessity of appraising the land, we must insist on asserting that prices have not yet arrived at such a point as to admit of a loss, even in case of a crisis, which we cannot even see or imagine. And speaking of a crisis, we may remark that the employment of capital in the purchase and stocking of these lands far from being at all prejudicial, would be the very best means of escaping such a state of things. It must be understood that we are not alluding to those momentary difficulties produced by financial embarassments or a money squeeze.

Given, therefore, the country's situation, the elements of its wealth, and the prosperous condition of its industries and commerce, there is nothing to cause a fear of an economical crisis, that is to say, a decrease in wealth and consequent general perturbation. The very decrease in cattle, although it may appear paradoxical, is an important feature of progress. Since it farcilitates settling on the new camps and renders a greater increase in the different species possible.

Since then this increase can be turned to profit at any moment by the definite solution of the grand problem of the exportation of fresh meat, which, when prepared on the new system, will give a double price per animal, we entertain great hopes of the country's success in this matter without any more elements than those at present available, and thus neutralizing with the plenitude of its riches those partial crises that excessive importation and expense engender, though not always prejudicial and unproductive.

M. G. Rom

CONSUL BAKER'S REPORT.

IMMIGRATION OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURISTS.

In this work, as I have said before, but little can be expected from native inhabitants. They are not by nature an agricultural people.

The Spanish race, whatever have been its conquests in the field of Mars, has never been celebrated for its achievements in that of Ceres. It does not take kindly to that kind of manual labor which extracts wealth out of the soil. For three hundred years the descendants of the Spanish conquerors have been satistied with the easy, unlaborious life of watching flocks and herds, which, in the midst of the exuberance of wild pasturage, did not even require to be fed; and for three hundred more they would be satisfied with the same indolent occupation. For three hundred years they have neglected the greater riches which the teeming soil affords, and for three hundred years more, except they be quickened by the new life which comes to the country from abroad, they would continue this neglect. Fortunately for the Argentine Republic, this new life is beginning to seek these shores and to stimulate the agricultural stagnation which has so long existed here, with its strong and vigorous blood. This immigration from Europe, and of late years especially it has been composed of men who were not only not ashamed of work, but who know how to work—of men who have brought their lares and penates with them, and have come not with the expectation of accumulating a sudden fortune and then retiring from the country, but with the intention of remaining here and making this their home and the home of their children. This stream is yet but a small one. It is, however, setting in with a steady, persistent current, and as the internal peace of the nation becomes more and more assured, it is certain to increase and develop. In 1857, the first year of the Argentine Republic under its present federal constitution, it was only 4,931; in 1876 it was 17,046; in 1877 it was 28,798; and for the year 1882, just closed, it was 41,700. Since the year 1857 the total number amounts to 711,165, or about one-quarter of the present estimated population of the country, and of this number it is estimated that about three-fifths came from the ports of the Mediterranean, mostly from Italy. Until late years the greater portion of these newly-arrived immigrants preferred to remain in Buenos Aires and other cities and ports, devoting themselves to the commerce and navigation of the rivers, and to-day nearly all the coasting trade and lighterage is in the hands of Italians. Others engaged in handicraft and mechanical pursuits, and to-day they have the control of almost all the departments of skilled labor in the republic. But only a few of them thought of cultivating the soil. To a great extent this is now changed, nearly all the arrivals coming from the agricultural districts of Europe, and upon reaching these shores they have gone forth, laborious and courageous, into the Argentine wilderness to subdue and civilize it.

Already, where they have been properly settled in the different "colonies," they have achieved results which never entered into the imaginations of the natives *gauchos*, who stood looking on incredulously. Of all these agricultural centers, the province of Santa Fé, as I have said before, shows the greatest advancement, though the *chacras* or small farms which are under cultivation in the province of Buenos Aires are beginning to occupy a large breadth of land. Efforts are also now being made to attract them to the province of Entre Rios, where several agricultural settlements have already been formed, and to the province of Corrientes and the territory of the Gran Chaco. For years to come, however, these far interior districts cannot expect to receive much of this immigration; or at least, not until they shall be unable to secure suitable farming lands in this and the adjoining provinces.

DRAWBACK TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The great drawback to agriculture in this province (Buenos Aires) has been that the land is in great part held in immense tracts by wealthy *estancieros*, who persistently devote it to pastoral purposes. Of late, however, there has been manifested a disposition, especially in the districts nearest to the large towns, to divide up these large estates into convenient farming lots; and, if not to sell, at least to rent them.

Such tracts, suitable for agricultural purposes, conveniently located along the lines of existing railways, are however, generally held at such exorbitant figures that butfew of those seeking locations have the means to purchase; and of course it is not to their advantage to rent, break the land, and erect valuable improvements unless they can secure long leases, which it is not always easy to do.

The tendency, however, in all new countries is towards the dividing up of large estates; and it cannot be a great while before there will be a partition of the landed property of the country to a greater or less extent among the heirs of present holders. It seems strange, meanwhile, that the Argentine Government, which knows the value of agricultural immigration, does not make provision for furnishing cheap farms to intending settlers. If this were done and liberal homestead and pre-emption laws were enacted by which all should be enabled to obtain public land in convenient subdivisions and on easy terms, there would be more hope of speedily filling up the pampas with a thrifty population; but until such provision is made, it cannot be expected that there will be any such impetus to immigration to the Argentine Republic as we have seen running in the direction of the United States. President Roca lays the blame upon the national Congress. He has in his messages represented to that body the importance of making adequate surveys of the national domain with a view to its subdivision and sale or pre-emption, but no attention has yet been paid to his suggestions.

The propriety, however, of such action is so obvious that it cannot certainly be much longer neglected.

It appears that the total amount of land reported to be under cultivation in 1875 in the entire Argentine Republic was only 825,492 acres, of which 271,436 were in wheat. 249,896 in Indian corn, 209,572 in alfalfa, and the balance in other crops. As these returns, however, are known to have been very carelessly taken, it is not too much to add 20 per cent. to the above, which would give the whole amount of land devoted to crops in the republic at the date mentioned at about 1,000,000 of acres.

But this was nearly ten years ago. Since then, while there has probably been but little change in any of the far interior provinces except, perhaps, Mendoza, Tucuman, and Santiago del Estero, there has been a very notable increase in the number of acres which have been placed under cultivation in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe.

In Tucuman and Santiago del Estero, within the last few years, a large additional breadth of land has been planted in sugar-cane, but I am unable to give the figures.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

In regard to Santa Fe, the especial seat of the agricultural colonies, the Government of that province takes great pains to keep the public informed of their progress and condition. The following figures embrace the statistics for the six years ending with 1881:—

Number of squares in cultivation—1876, 61,800; 1877, 78,244; 1878, 1879, 104,949; 1880, 124,205; 1881, 162,495.

Number of squares in wheat—1876, 41,223; 1877, 59,069; 1878, 59,069; 1879, 73,965; 1880, 80,012; 1881, 108,830.

Number of squares in Indian corn—1876, 8,751; 18718, 6,678; 1879, 12,593; 1880, 18,952; 1881, 24,276.

Number of squares in flax—1880, 3,628; 1881, 4,821.

Number of squares in barley—1878, 8,497; 1879, 1,467: 1880, 3,908; 1881, 6,483.

Number of squares in peanuts—1879, 1,884; 1880, 3,107; 1881, 3653.

Number of squares in other crops—1879, 15,040; 1880, 14,598; 1881, 13,338.

Number of feet of vines trellised—1876, 19,702; 1877, 19,712; 1878, 21,246; 1879, 45,667; 1880, 59,343; 1881, 72,930.

Number of fruit trees—1876, 1,461,-899; 1877, 1,471,899; 1878, 1,885,-546; 1879, 2,245,947; 1880, 2,519,-750; 1881, 2,602,579

Number of mulberry trees—1876, 31,044; 1877, 31,044; 1878, 49,060; 1879, 35,108; 1880, 46,402; 1881, 37,840.

The wheat crop, in fanegas—1876, 228,727; 1877, 228,727; 1878, 220,845, 1879, 336,911; 1880, 473,591; 1881, 494,885.

By reducing the squares in the above into acres, it will be seen that in 1881 the total breadth of land under cultivation in the Province of Santa Fe was 649,980 acres, of which 435,320 were in wheat, 97,104 in Indian corn, and the balance in other crops; while the wheat crop was 494,885 fanegas, or about 3,003,031 English bushels, an average of about 7 bushels to the acre—owing to drought the yield being short.

Comparing the breadth of land under cultivation in the Province of Santa Fe in 1875 with that under cultivation in 1881, it will be seen that there has been an increase of about 500,000 acres in six years, with a corresponding increase in all the appliances of agriculture.

The following table, also compiled from official statistics, shows the assessed value of the properties pertaining to the Santa Fe Colonies for the year 1881:—

	Value. $ fts.
Farming lands	7,683,639
Fencing and corrals	1,738,615
Houses	4,992,560
Work oxen	1,267,004
Work horses	655,608
Mules	31,868
Cows	4,921,099
Mares	349,397
Sheep	244,364
Hogs	161,470
Threshing-machines with steam power	341,050
Threshing-machines with horse power	19,550
Steam flour mills	1,497,500
Horse flour mills	46,900
Reaping machines	1,167,785
Spring carts	130,640
Four wheeled waggons	916,665
Other vehicles	158,704
Other agricultural implements	923,636
Total	26,948,054

The above figures show a very gratifying progress, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as most satisfactory.

THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In regard to the Province of Buenos Ayres, in which since 1875 there has also been great agricultural development, I am not so fortunate in obtaining statistics. I lately addressed a note to the Provincial Statistical Office asking information as to the number of acres in cultivation and the breadth of land planted in different crops, but the director was not able to give me a single figure on the subject. As a census of the province was taken last year, I supposed the information I requested would be readily accessible, but it seems not; and I shall have to wait till the census is published, which will probably be some time during the present year. I can only meanwhile make a rough estimate of the present condition of agriculture in this province, and assume, if there were 33,000 squares in cultivation in 1875, and the industry here has kept equal pace with the development in the adjoining Province of Santa Fe, that the number of squares under cultivation in 1881 would about 115,000, or say 460,000 acres. These figures correspond very nearly with calculations made by persons engaged in the grain trade, who, as the season was a good one, estimated the yield of wheat for 1881 in this province at 3,000,000, or an average of 12 bushels to the acre on 250,000 acres planted in that grain.

BREADTH OF LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1881.

So that on the basis of the above calculations for the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe, and assuming that in the other twelve interior provinces there was no greater breadth of land planted than in 1875 (which is probably considerably understating the fact), the following figures will approximately show the agricultural condition of the Argentine Republic in 1881, to wit:

Province of Santa Fe—In cultivation, 649,980 acres; in wheat, 435,321 acres; average yield per acre, 7½ bushels; wheat crop, 3,093,031 bushels.

Province of Buenos Ayres—In cultivation, 460,000 acres; in wheat, 250,000 acres; average yield per acre, 12 bushels; wheat crop, 3,000,000 bushels.

The other twelve provinces—In cultivation, 542,412 acres; in wheat, 132,204 acres; average yield per acre, 7 bushels; wheat crop, 825,428 bushels.

Total in cultivation, 1,652,392 acres; total in wheat, 917,525 acres; average yield per acre, 8½ bushels; total wheat crop, 6,918,459 bushels.

That is to say, in the fourteen provinces of the Argentine Republic, with an area of about 2,000,000 square kilometres say 800,000,000 acres—there was under cultivation in 1881 only 1,652,392 acres, all the rest being more or less devoted to grazing purposes. The showing is a very small one, but compared with that of 1875, it will be seen that the number of acres devoted to agriculture has more than doubled in the short space of six years.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREALS.

In regard to the average yield to the acre which is assumed in the above, it is proper to state that it is not the true average, but the years mentioned were exceptional in that the crops were very seriously injured either by reason of continued drought or by the ravages of locusts. In good years the average yield of wheat in the Province of Santa Fe is about 1,800 kilograms per cuadra (16 bushels per acre), and in the Province of Buenos Ayres it is 2,500 kilograms per cuadra (23 bushels per acre), or about double the production of 1881. Owing to the causes mentioned, the crop has not hitherto been considered as a certain one, the hopes of the husbandman frequently being blasted by the advent of an army of devouring locusts when his fields were almost ready for the harvest, or earlier in the season a drought has set in and burned up the first promises of a crop. Good care and attention, improved methods or times of planting, and, above all, that Providence which not only overrules but "gives the earlier and the later rains," may in time remedy these drawbacks to the prose cutionfo this industry.

TABLE SHOWING THE STEADY PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of agriculture in the Argentine Republic, owing to good or bad seasons, the steady progress which the production of cereal crops is making in this country, in spite of all drawbacks, will be seen from the following table of imports and exports, which, beginning with the year 1870, I have carefully compiled from official sources. These figures tell the history of the agricultural movement in the Argentine Republic during the last twelve years better than any words I could make use of. The quantities are stated in kilograms, the Argentine Republic having adopted the metrical system for Custom House purposes, so that to reduce them to English pounds it will be necessary to multiply by 2.2:—

Imports of Breadstuffs, &c.—

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Potatoes.	Indian corn.
1870	—	—	—	—
1871	3,903,441	5,726,447	538,333	—
1872	1,741,029	2,551,692	107,096	—
1873	1,054,705	1,017,461	—	—
1874	2,550,397	7,417,808	—	—
1875	4,817,461	16,927,730	713,703	—
1876	333,006	3,129,921	—	60,685
1877	600,180	127,751	—	60,675
1878	6,408	8,705	—	14,163
1879	15,881,176	1,116,717	—	—
1880 (a)	11,478,470	1,149,898	—	—
1881 (a)	134,810	—	—	—
1882 (b)	—	—	—	—

Exports of Breadstuffs, &c.—

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Indian corn.	Potatoes.	Bahel alfalfa.	Linseed.	Beans.
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	6,446	16,900	—	—	—	—	—
1872	12,361	205,778	—	—	—	—	—
1873	4,959	124

MONTEVIDEAN PESSIMISTS.

People in Montevideo view with so much distrust the present great prosperity of this country, that it is not to be wondered at if, in the long leisure hours of the bathing season, many of our influential and representative men, who spend a month or so down there, return to Buenos Aires impregnated with Oriental distrust, and resume their duties here confirmed pessimists. Oriental "ennui" may be classed as the mother of distrust; and the active Buenos Ayrean merchant, or broker who, after the fatigue of an early bath, and late Oriental breakfast, finds nothing to occupy him save to sit in the Oriental Hotel "patio," spell over the dull papers and watch the High Life children of Buenos Ayres playing with their nurses, is willing to swallow the nonsense which Oriental jealousy palms off on the unstrung business mind as clear judgment and statesmanlike wisdom. "How much longer, Mr. Editor, is your famous country to keep advancing as at present?" was the question put to us in that Amphictyonic "patio" of the Hotel Oriental. "Until our Public Works are finished" was the reply. "And how long, may we ask, will it take to finish your Public Works?" was the next question. "Until your children's children are men" was the answer.

The feeling in Montevideo is that the Argentine Republic is going a-head so fast that, very soon, all its progress, all its go-aheadism must culminate in a most disastrous crisis. Last summer, when in Montevideo, we heard precisely the same views expressed. In fact, the pessimist feeling was stronger in the summer of 1883 than now, and the experience of the year has proved so diametrically opposite to Oriental anticipations, that the Montevidean pessimist to-day is willing to ask your opinion on a subject upon which but a year ago his judgment was foregone.

The Argentine prosperity of 1883 has so astonished the Orientales that they now begin to mistrust their own judgment, and even the veriest Montevidean grumbler is willing now to admit that there are elements at work and resources unexhausted which are able to postpone the crisis in which they have such fixed belief.

The city of Montevideo has for so many years been so dull and its Bolsa so like an empty Havannah cigar box, that one can excuse the ascendency of those pessimist views which, fringed with jealousy, judge Argentine affairs in the same light as Oriental; but the error is a tremendous one. The Poles are not more apart than the futures of the two countries; and if Montevideo to-day is a little blither, its hotels full and Argentine gold coin current over every shop counter, it is the reflection of our progress and our prosperity that has given new life to everything in the Mount.

The spirit of progress is, however, contagious, and new men and new ideas are coming to the front in Montevideo. This year, we believe, will witness a new departure in everything Oriental. New railways, that will open up to European capital and enterprize new and splendid camps, are projected and will be carried out. Peace is firmly established; trade, commerce and industry are increasing and developing, and the heavy pessimist feeling that has so long checked everything in Montevideo is being removed by the Aurora of Argentine prosperity that just tips the top of the Hotel Oriental and the Pocitos bathing rooms. Next year there will not be a single pessimist left in the Queen City.

THE PLATE IN U. STATES.

General Roca's speech at the Railway station of Candelaria, Santa Fe, has gone through very many editions in the newspapers of the United States, and the President little thought when standing beside Mr. Casado in the Railway 'galpon,' that his words would find such an echo throughout the North American continent.

The large orders forwarded by the Argentine Government to its Minister in Washington for locomotives and other railway material has also attracted the attention of a very large American public to this country, and we think that if the Argentine Government would give a little more liberal welcome to American enterprize and American projects, it would be all the better for the Plate, as the Americans have that indomitable spirit of go-aheadism which, if we can only get it to take root here, will drive the country ahead ten times faster than it is even at present going. No country more than this needs the genius and push of the Americans, as Argentines hold the resources and only lack the genius, the industry, and the handicraft of the Americans to develope them; we look forward, therefore, with pleasure to the favorable impression which General Roca's Candelaria speech has produced in New York.

We want the Americans to come to the Plate, to develope many great trades of which we hold the staples. We have the land, the pastures, and even the means, but we lack the genius of the American to build up a beef and mutton trade, against which no other country in the world could compete.

Last year we all had hopes that an American Syndicate would build some great trunk railways in this country; the projects, drawn of by Messrs Honoré and Bowen, could not be better planned or based upon more liberal terms, yet, notwithstanding the excellence of their schemes, and their high recommendations, those gentlemen have had to suffer delays and postponements, and to the present have concluded no contract with either Government, and thus these magnificent enterprises are to the present in abeyance. Let us hope that this year a new leaf will be turned over, and when Congress assembles, the railway concession which they have applied for will be at once despatched, and hands and capital brought from the U. States to carry it out.

No man could have done this country greater service than Mr. Baker, American Consul in this city, by his excellent and exhaustive report and treatise on agriculture in the Plate. This most useful paper has been published by the newspapers in the United States, and already we see the result; almost every mail from the U. States brings us letters from American western settlers, who, on account of the great severity of the climate, think of emigrating to the Plate.

President Roca's railway speech in Candelaria is now taking the run of the American papers and it may tend to ripen the good seed which Consul Baker's report has already sown; but what we most need to make Americans and American capital take root in the Plate is a direct line of steamers between the two countries—a cause which for over 20 years we have advocated and which, wondrous to say, encounters so much opposition and so many difficulties that we suppose we must abandon the hope. Meanwhile we have 46 steamers arriving in the Plate every month from Europe, and not one from the United States. Let us hope that the speech will bring us the steamers, as without a direct line with the U. States, American enterprise, brains and capital are but a dream.

We hear that on Friday last Mr and Mrs Barker, Mr John Coghlan, C.E., and Mr. Ware, C.E., started from Bahia Blanca in a carriage and four, to have a look at the future Brighton of the Plate—Mar del Plata—where Nature evidently intended the strand for bathing purposes, and nothing else. Even the Cove of Cork cannot beat it.

EMIGRATION TO CHILE.

For the last six months or so, the Pacific steamers calling at Montevideo, on their way from Europe to Chile, have been crowded with Spanish and French Basques and some Swiss families, all bound for Chile. At first it was supposed that these families came to the Plate, and were booked in Europe by mistake to Chile. We even recollect an effort in Montevideo to get all the emigrant passengers on board of one of those steamers ashore, and make them land "nolens volens" in the Plate, and this very disgraceful affair was made the subject of immediate reclamation by the Chilian Government. But steamer followed steamer, with such quick succession, and always with crowds of emigrant passengers for Chile, that at last the authorities, both here and in Montevideo, found out their mistake, and now the news is out that all these passengers not only came out on free passages to Chile, but with free leases in their pockets for homestead farms in the South of Chile, with free farming utensils, free seeds, free support, and free everything for the first year or so, and only to be returned to the Chilian Government at the expiration of 8 years; the land to belong to the emigrant on the payment, at the end of the 8 years, of so much per hectare.

Fifty thousand hectares in the District of Angol have been set aside by the Chilian Government for these emigrants, who already number several thousands, and very soon all the fine country on the Pacific slopes of the Southern Andes will be as thickly colonized and settled on as the Province of Santa Fé; and our readers must remember that there is no finer agricultural district in all Chile, beautiful temperate climate, good fertile soil, easy communication, and next door neighbours to Nahuel-Huapi, Bariloche, and other parts of the Argentine Republic, which we suppose will not be settled and colonized on before St. Tibb's eve.

Verily Chile does every thing in earnest; and this emigration and colonization scheme, so quickly and quietly carried out, shows what a very superior people our neighbours are—

Free passages from Europe.
Free farms and implements.
Free support and maintenance.

We hope our friends in Congress at the next session will demand of the Minister of the Interior the fullest particulars about this Chilian system of colonization and emigration, and that the Senators and Deputies won't faint "en masse" when they read the terms.

Free passages from Europe to the Rio Negro for all the Italians in Italy is now as certain on the cards as the Transit of Venus. The Chilians have set us the example. The Chilians have showed us how to people, settle, farm and stock all Patagonia. The question now is, are our Congressmen equal to the task? Have they the brains of the Chilians?

MUNICIPAL FIGURES.

The National Board of Health publishes a monthly bulletin which now and then gives figures that interest the general reader. The bulletin for last November is before us, and from it we extract the following data:—

No. of gas-lamps lighted	3,204
Cubic metres gas consumed	96,120
Cost per month	14,561
Number of kerosene lamps	1,959
Kerosene consumed, lbs...	18,324
Cost per month	2,429$ m/n
Tons of vasura removed..	6,960
Waggons occupied	696
Number of vasura carts...	155
" horses	530
" employees	221
" vasura trains..	134
Municipal dead cart, number carried	144
Sick taken in cart to hospitals	52
Number of carriages, first class	131
Do. second class	536
Do. Plaza	429
Do. tilburies	116
Do. do. and jardineros	673
Four-wheeled do	543
Two-wheeled do	2,715
City B. Aires Tramway—	
Length	56.761 kilom.
Passengers	770,154
Anglo-Argentine—	
Length	41.852 kilom.
Passengers	352,360
Central—	
Length	25.237 kilom.
Passengers	358,150
Boca and Barracas—	
Length	13.509 kilom.
Passengers	137,289
Belgrano—	
Length	12 kilom.
Passengers	219,496
Western Railway	
Length	458 kilom.
Locomotives	36
Waggons	1,009
Passengers	47,521
Southern Railway—	
Length	564 kilom.
Locomotives	33
Waggons	977
Passengers	57,036
Northern B. Aires—	
Length	29.871 kilom.
Locomotives	10
Waggons	160
Passengers	53,639
Campana—	
Length	56.511 kilom.
Locomotives	10
Waggons	145
Passengers	15,673
Boca and Ensenada—	
Length	81.020 kilom.
Locomotives	8
Waggons	110
Passengers	90,827
Total tramway passengers in month	1,837,459
Total railway passengers in month	264,696

The 14 city parishes are now divided into 20 sections, and the total number of butchers' shops in the sections is 149; they were more numerous, but the opening of the Pilar Market has led to the closing of many. There are 10 city markets, and during the month they disposed of the following meat: —Beef, 11,430 head mutton. 34,345 do.; lambs, 9,843; and 3,539 carts of vegetables.

In the charitable institutions, not hospitals, there were 3,126 inmates, and the deaths in the city during the whole month reached 604, which seems small for our population.

Forty six "ultramar" steamers with 7,297 emigrants arrived during the month.

The burials were: Chacarita, 351; Recoleta, 236; English, 17. In the Chacarita 233 were buried gratis.

There were 198 marriages and 912 births.

EASTERN URUGUAY RAILWAY.

We have already acquainted our readers with the great railway project presented to the Montevidean Government by Mr. Thomas Jefferies, the Manager of the Gas Company in that city, who represents some London capitalists and in whose behalf the project in question is made.

Even in Montevideo so little is known of the camps through which this proposed line is to pass, that we found it almost impossible to gather any details of the estancias &c., but in an enterprise of such magnitude the more details afforded the public the better; and the following extract from a private letter sent by last mail to London, describing the camps from Pando to Minas, will be read with much interest, even on this side of the Plate. We are free to say that, notwithstanding all we know of the Banda Oriental, its camps and industries, we had no idea that in so wide a district as that extending from Pando to Minas, the whole country is so thoroughly in the hands of "chacareros" as stated in this letter. We had supposed that at least one-half of the area was under estancias, but even in the Banda Oriental the plough is making tremendous headway, and camps that a few years ago were noted up into 'chacra' farms and colonies.

The following is the extract from the letter referred to dated Montevideo 25th January, 1884:—

"PANDO TO MINAS.

"Country tapped by the line up to Minas, although I knew generally of its richness, it very far surpassed my anticipation. It consists of one unbroken line of 'chacra' or agricultural land, and *there is in fact not one single estancia in the whole 54 or 55 miles.*

"Every square is held by more or less well-to-do agriculturists, and land is not sold by 'suerte' at all (some 5,200 acres), but by the square of 2 acres. Instead of distant estancia houses, the country is dotted with near and numerous homesteads or 'chacras' surrounded by fields of grain and all sorts of produce, as far as the eye can reach. No such extent of rich corn-land is traversed by the Central *even now*, after years of Railway fostering, and I need not tell you, or Mr. Fair that one league of 'chacras' produces more Railway freight than five of the richest estancia land.

"Beyond Minas estancias soon begin I am told, but for 60 miles the extension of the Eastern goes through by far the richest country I ever saw in my extensive travelling through Uruguay. I am glad to say my errors of assertion have been on the right side, and that so far I have under-stated the prospects of the Eastern."

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

PERGAMINO TO SAN NICOLAS.

(*From our Special Correspondent*).

Catch me volunteering to act as your "Special" on another of these Will-o-the-Wisp occasions! Not if I knows it! I'm half dead, and feel very much like Dr. Maurice Quill in the Peninsula, as if I could wish the biggest black guard in Dublin were kicking me up Sackville Street—that grandest of George Augustus Sala's "Streets of the World." But enough of this. To business!

We got to Campana all right enough, and on Saturday had a look at the Drabble Meat Factory which afforded your canny Scotch subscriber such pleasant and cool enjoyment this day week. The Governor's party were there before us. All were delighted with the Factory, which has a practical, British business-like look about it not to be seen in any other English managed concern in the Plate. The machinery was at work, just to please the visitors, and it was understood that but few more sheep will be frozen till the result of the cargo sent to Europe is known. Nine thousand sheep, frozen as hard as the North Pole itself, were sent, and the manager and officials here have full faith that the cable will soon report a brilliant result. They were all most polite and attentive to the visitors.

At 4 p.m. we embraced them and started for the steamers, the Tridente and old Proveedor, the river veteran that has carried so many *Standard* and other "Specials" on so many great and small occasions. The Tridente carried the Governor's flag, consequently there was a terrific rush of High-Lifers and demi-semi High-Lifers to that vessel, and from the deck of the Proveedor I could see and hear the pell-mell charge on board—rude men pushing, ladie salmost squeezed to death, little screams now and then, but nobody a bit the worse for it. The passengers were so ravenously hungry that the first-come-first served ate up everything, and the second comers found themselves in the unenviable predicament of having a splendid appetite for their dinner but no dinner for their appetite. On board the old Proveedor there was less push and more provender, and we ate, drank and slept well. When we moored at San Nicolas the whole population was on the wharf to receive us, and the "entusiasmo" was well up to the mark.

On Sunday the town became most inconveniently crowded. Thousands poured in from all the neighbouring districts, and it was hard to move through the streets. There were so many delays and hitches that the inauguration ceremony did not commence till 6½ p.m., when everybody was on his and her last legs, from excitement and fatigue. Dr Arditi, President of the Western Railway, opened the speeches. He was rather long-winded, but spoke well on the event of the day and the great railway development of the republic. The Governor followed with the soul of wit, brevity, H.E. spoke only a dozen words, but they were to the point, and he sat down amidst tremendous cheering, my own contribution to the viva! being suggested by gratitude for H.E. not making a long speech to the tired crowd at such a late hour. The gentlemen who followed the Governor were equally considerate, and the whole affair was over in half on hour, an excellent example that should be followed at all inauguration ceremonies.

Shortly after 7 p.m. the banquet in the Hotel de Londres began, and 300 guests sat down to the following square meal—

Potage—Boval Printanier—Sauterne—Hors D'œuvre—Assortis—Entrées—Chaudes—Vol an vent de volaille au riz. Filet piqué jardiniere, Croquettes de volaille á la glace. Poule sauté a la Republique.

Entrees—Froides—Asado con cuero, Mayonaise a la Dante, Galantine de volaille truffé, Jambon d'York—Bordeaux—Rotis—Dindo. Cochon de lait. Salade—Entremts, Dessert—Biscuit au champagne V. Clicquot—Banarois panaché—Oporto—Pudding de cabinet—Jerez—Piécen montée—Café, cognac, cigarros. Hotel de Londres—M. P. Laborde.

When the inner man had been duly set at ease the speeches began again, and the Governor was presented with a beautiful album on the part of the people of San Nicolas, to commemorate the inauguration of the railway. H.E. returned thanks in very well chosen terms.

At 1 a.m. the ball began, but I had no swallow-tail with me and could not go; besides, I was so thoroughly done up that Venus herself could not have got a walse or quadrille out of me. Good night.

Viator.

THE TRAMWAY MEETING.

The meeting of the editors of Buenos Aires to consider the tramway difficulties was held yesterday in the back parlour of General Mitre's house. It was in some points one of the most important meetings ever held in this city, since it represented its collective intellectuality; and it is so very hard to gather together in a back parlour all the brains of Buenos Aires, that viewed in an editorial light it was a success. The interests, the views and inclinations of the people of Buenos Aires, represented by its multifarious newspapers, are so various, so complicated and on many subjects so hostile, that it is like squaring the circle to get all the editors together. The Tramway grievance, however, seems an abuse in common; and when Mr. Bartolo Mitre Vedia took the chair and called the meeting to business, one could hear a pin falling on General Mitre's carpet, such was the hushed attention of the assembled editors to his remarks. Mr. Mitre y Vedia, in a very able and to-the-point speech, spoke of the sorrows of the tramway travelling public in this city, the rude brief authority of the "mayorales," the inextricable difficulty of getting change for a five paper dollar note from one of them, the harsh despotism of so violent a change in the currency which so perplexed both guards and passengers that frequently a two hundred dollar paper money note was passed for 8 nats. and a five cent note for a paper dollar. The time, he considered, had arrived when the collective power of the Press of Buenos Ayres should be brought to bear on the Tramway Companies, and asking from his assembled colleagues a free interchange of opinion, he would make a motion when he had heard what his colleagues had to say.

General Mayer, editor of the *Libertad*, at this moment entered, and asked to be informed what was done.

Sr. Blossi, editor of the *Operaro Italiano*, also came late.

Several gentlemen connected with the morning papers proposed that a committee be named.

The Chairman urged that the committee should demand of the Tramways two things—first proper change for the money handed the 'mayorales' by the passengers, and second that the fare be fixed at 8 cents.

Mr Mulhall, of the *Standard*, asked leave to speak; he said, that the present difficulty about change was a mere passing one, and would not exist in another month; that the editors in asking for a fixed fare of 8 cents would be asking what the tramways have already given. That the present arrangement by the tramways was even more favorable than before, that the tickets were received by all the Companies, were received as small change in the shops and 'tiendas,' and that, in fact, the present difficulty arose less from any fault of the tramways than from the want of intelligence on the part of the passengers. He would move a motion of his own which he hoped all his colleagues would support, namely that the press of Buenos Aires solicit of the Tramway Companies the reduction of their fares to 5 cents during the early morning hours, say from 5 to 7 a.m., and at the close of day hours, say from 6 to 8 p.m. The object being to benefit the poor man and the daily labourer, and enable him to leave the hot 'conventillos' in town, and live outside at Almagro, Calle Sta. Fe and other healthy convenient suburbs.

The Chairman approved of the motion but doubted if it would be carried out.

General Mayer supported the motion to its fullest extent.

Mr. Huss, editor of the *Campana*, also supported Mr. Mulhall's motion.

Mr. Simonet, editor of the *Courrier*, approved of the motion and gave it his warmest support.

Mr. Blossi, editor of the *Operaro Italiano*, considered the motion out of place, since it was beneath the Press of Buenos Aires to ask from the Tramways any favour or concession until first the editors were sure it would be granted; he also stated that many merchants and rich people would probably avail of the reduction.

Mr. Mulhall replied and stated that his motion was to help the "operario Italiano" more than anybody else, and was surprised that his talented colleague did not lend his sympathy to so just, so philanthropic and so desirable a measure; he believed the Tramway companies would grant the reduction as, for the poor man, the fares were high. In Montevideo one could ride in a tramway from the Custom House to the Cordon for four cents, and he saw no reason why the poor struggling labourer in Buenos Aires should pay any more. He hoped that his colleagues would stand by him and push his motion through.

All present expressed their support and the motion was carried.

Mr Mitre Vedia next proposed to name the Committee. Mr Mulhall asked to be excused as he had to leave for Montevideo in a few days. The Chairman insisted that there should be an 'Ingles' on the Committee as half the tramway people are 'Ingleses.' Mr. W. F. Mulhall was then named and the Commission stands so—

Mr. B. Mitre Vedia, *Nacion*
Genl. Mayer, *Libertad.*
M. Simonet, *Courrier.*
W. F. Mulhall, *Standard.*
Dr. Nevares, *Union.*

The meeting then rose, and the Committee at once forwards invitations to the Tramway Managers to attend a friendly meeting we believe, to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Advices from the U. States announce that they are building in Philadelphia 27 large locomotives for the Argentine Government. All the money laid out by the Government in locomotives and steel rails, is money well spent, no matter how many loans we may have to make or what the rate; great attention is now paid to this country by some of the large American manufacturers, owing to the splendid orders received there from the National Government.

The fine steamer 'Rio Negro' of the Chargeurs Reunis line has we learn taken 800 head of live stock for Europe; this is glorious news for estancieros, however, we attach more importance to the Haslam freezing process, as the difficulty about live cattle is the landing when Mr. Casey in 1878 sheep to England to start the trade he was not allowed to land there and he had to get Glasgow butchers on board and turn the fine Allan steamer into a butcher's shop.

The Belgrano Tramway Company has obtained a further "moratorio" of one month to settle the private transfer of the concern to another company. Should this not be effected in the term the tramway will be put up at judicial auction, and there are several parties who intend to bid at the auction in representation of heavy capitalists.

Mr. C. Rodriguez sold to-day to Mr Bossi the fine property situated in the Calle Cangallo, nearly in front of the Hotel Provence, for 600,000 $/c.

The judicial auction sale of 6,000 head of cattle in Bragado is the talk of the whole market; cows 'al corte' sold as low as 139, which has fairly startled estancieros, we advert to this matter in our leading columns. We very much doubt if parties about to start estancias will ever find a more favorable opportunity than at present. Brokers say there are over half a million of fat novillos for sale in this Province.

Telegrams from the scientific frontier on the Rio Negro announce the safe arrival of 1000 head of cattle at Fortin Junin de los Andes on the Chilian frontier; these animals belong to Colonel Godoy, the pioneer of the Rio Negro cattle trade with Chile. General Villegas has also sent up several hundred head, and this business promises the very best results. The cattle fatten on the road, owing to the splendid pastures up to the Chilian frontier. Bullocks sell at 7$ and 8$, cows at 3$ to 4$—prices that pay the estancieros.

Bullrich's mart was not overcrowded on 25th and there was a melancholy lack of excitement or interest in the sale of the 6½ leagues of land near Gainza. The numerous chairs lined in the 'patio' were empty and about thirty people only attended this sale. Bidding was limited to lots Nos. 1 and 2, which were knocked down to Mr. M. Figueroa at 62 $/c per hectare or 155,000 $/c per league. The other lots were withdrawn. Four leagues of land in the IVth provincial Section, near Bahia Blanca were bought by Mr Roque Suarez at 55 $/c per hectare or 137,500 $/c per league of 2,500 hectare. One party offered 65 $/c per hectare for the four remaining lots of the Gainza lands, but the auctioneer refused the offer. The Bahia Blanca land sold well as ¾ of the lot (four leagues) is under salt marshes. There is no denying that of late land auctions have given comparatively bad results, owing to the immense supply of land in the market.

Mr. C. Travers, so well known in this market, has been appointed agent in this city of the Société Anonyme d'Electricité, brevete A. Girard. This Company has taken several gold medals in Paris, its legal residence, and in Vienna at the exhibitions of electricity. Mr. Travers will illuminate Mr. Sommer's great hat shop next month with the machines of the Company, and all will be able to judge of the merits of the system

With regard to the charter of the Austrian barque Catharine D, in Bahia Blanca, to load bales for Bremen, we hear that a leading French "artista" has effected the business; she will take 14,000 bales at 22½, the bales will be forwarded from the Giraud barracas in Bahia Blanca by the Southern Railway to the ship at a cost of / per ton. Barraqueros can see the economy of shipping the wool of the South by Bahia Blanca; it is interesting to compare the 6/ of Bahia Blanca to the $80 and 70 $/c of the Outer Roads.

Few districts of this Province have sprung into such rapid importance as that of Suarez. The following list of a few large estancias in the district will be read with interest:—The Curumalan principality, belonging to Mr. E. Casey, with an area of 111 square leagues of land, all fenced, has now

40,000 head of cattle
140,000 sheep
20,000 mares.

This stock will soon be increased to

80,000 head of cattle
250,000 sheep
60,000 mares.

The Curumalan estancia, as it is at present, is the largest and most valuable establishment of the kind in the Argentine Republic. Next comes Mr. Goyo Soler's splendid estancia of 13 leagues, all fenced, with

20,000 head of cattle
40,000 sheep
2,000 mares.

Mr. Lohezic has an estancia of 12 leagues, fenced, with 15,000 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep; the buildings on this estancia cost over one million paper dollars. Mr. Saenz Valiente has six leagues of camp, fenced, and stocked with 10,000 cows and 13,000 sheep. Messrs. Fry, Muggeridge, &c. have also large estancias in this promising district, which was reclaimed from the Indian five years ago only. The progress of Suarez eclipses that of all other districts of the Province; the wools of the district are of the 'pasto fuerte' kind, very light and fine, and have topped the market this year. Some of our countrymen have sold their wool down there at 95 $/c per arrobe at the galpon door. All the estancieros of Suarez are paying special attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep; the Curumalan estancia takes the lead in this line and an immense galpon is being built for blood stock.

The fine new steamer Rivadavia, ordered by Captain Giuliani in Europe, has finally arrived. She is a splendid boat and will be immediately put on the river service between Uruguay, Montevideo and this port. She was built in Glasgow and is splendidly fitted out.

The news on 'Change this afternoon was that the South American Land Company has refused an offer of 100,000 $/c per league for its 116 leagues at Trenel. This is good news for this market. The Company ought now to fence and stock a portion of this magnificent property.

The news from Fraylé Muerto is most favorable, estancia lands that 5 years ago were not worth 600 pats, are now selling at 6000 pats. There are 200,000 head of cattle now in the district, and 3 new agricultural colonies started.

There is talk of a new Company being formed in this market for the purchase of the Belgrano Tramway; the line is a good one, and a couple of years ago they tried to float a Company in England for the purchase of this tram, but failed, as the cost price of the road was considered very dear.

It is announced on 'Change that 1,600 workmen are at present employed on the Ensenada Port Works, which seems to us a very large number; with such a staff of workmen the port of Ensenada will soon be made.

Mr. Unzué has commenced a lawsuit against the Transandine Railway for setting fire to his estancia by sparks from the locomotive. A most important question, and which will probably lead to the railway companies putting screens on top of the funnels to keep the sparks from setting fire to the whole country.

The best news from Entre Rios is that Don Lucas Gonsalez, representing the great London banking firm of Murrieta & Co., has signed the contract with the Entre Riano Government for the construction of a railway from Parana. Another new railway; and built not by Government but by foreign company and foreign capital.

The China Muerta property on the banks of the Rio Negro, 1½ leagues of land, was sold for 400,000 m/c, not 300,000 m/c as we stated some time ago.

The splendid strong-room of the English Bank was made by Messrs. Schwartz of the Casa Amarilla; the room has given such satisfaction that a document has been handed to the makers highly praising the construction. The room is about the size of that of the Mortgage Bank made by Messrs Schwartz also; the dimensions are such that a ball might be given in the strong-room.

The following list of foreign vessels loading linseed here and up rivers for foreign ports will be read with interest: it shews what is going on in this line. Next month the export of this grain will be in full swing; the crop is exceedingly large in comparison with the production of former years:—

Italian barque.	Tons.	
F Danovaro	545	780 in Campana
R Danovaro	411	650 in Campana and Baradero
Ipeme	453	700 do do
Loreto	646	800 in San Pedro
Tamaso	468	700 in Boca
G Verdi	489	750 in Baradero
Tarso	468	700 in Campana
Marinetti	411	650 do
T Falanga	471	750 in Boca
Sole	411	650 do
San Gaetano	411	650 in port
Prospero J	462	750 in Campana
Aden	443	700 do
Rosina	462	750 do
Salvador	406	600 in San Pedro
N Caterina	354	550 in Santa Fé
J Capurro	489	700 do
Lido	473	750 in Rosario and Sta. Fé
Providenza R	339	600 in Boca
Temo	386	600 in Sta. Fé
Vicenza M	368	580 do
Margherita F	438	700 in Baradero
Unico	597	900 in port
Stella	495	700 in Sta. Fé
Camogli	407	600 do
P Antioco	381	580 in Campana
Costantino	384	580 in Sta. Fé
M Guicà	608	950 in Boca
Emanuela	309	500 in Campana and Baradero
Celestina	468	700 in port
Clotilde B	437	650 in Sta. Fé
Biblic	427	600 in Campana
Tre Sorelle	—	in Laguna de los Padres
German barque Victoria	358	550 in Baradero

Everybody on 'Change this morning was talking of frozen mutton and National Bank shares. The success of the sale of River Plate mutton in Manchester is looked upon as a new starting point in affairs of this country; that we can compete and oust New Zealand and Australia out of the mutton market is pretty clear; this country is nearer and can produce cheaper meat in view of the greater advantages of the soil; in Australia five acres are needed for the maintenance of one "capon," here we put five sheep to the acre with facility. The export of mutton Haslam trial will eclipse that of wool.

Mr. J. Samson took leave of his many friends on 'Change to-day; he leaves to-morrow in the fine Allan steamer Buenos Ayrean for England. His many friends hope to welcome him back to the R. Plate before the end of the year.

Bullrich sold to-day 1½ leagues of land in the XVIII. Section in Lincoln at the rate of 72.00 $/c per hectare or 194,000 m/c. per league, buyer Mr. Jaenisch, who was offered 50,000 $/c for his boleto. Mr. Jaenisch has now a fine estancia of 10 square leagues of land in Lincoln. A league of land in Tapalque was also sold for 370,000 $/c, with a rodeo of cattle at 160 $/c per head, and several thousand sheep at 2½ $/c per head.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co. will begin their direct service to Europe for the convenience of passengers who wish to avoid touching at Brazilian ports on the 5th of March with the fine steamer Neva; the steamer for the 5th of April has not been fixed but the floating palace La Plata will leave on the 5th of May.

The River Plate mutton cargo sold in Manchester it appears was the Paraguay cargo. Everyone condoled to-day with the saladeristas and their brokers on the new turn things have taken and the last throes of the old saladero business in this country. The sands of the "Paena" are nearly spent.

Don Mariano Billinghurst, sold to-day, the fine Calle Sta Fé Mail for $750,000 $/c. His next great sale will be the Calle Rivadavia market, on the 10th February.

It was whispered on 'Change to-day, that a very large business has just been concluded, between a well-known party here and London capitalists; the seller nets on the transaction, we hear, £20,000 stg., and well he deserves it, as he has done more to push the country ahead than any other man in this market.

Three schooners are up from Chupat, loaded with wheat, wool and feathers. The following are the latest advices:—The Rio Negro, Captain Hansen, ran down as far as Santa Cruz and Port Desire with the mails for the Mascarello subsidy, and went into Chupat for return cargo. The Patagonia, Captain Dalpiano, brought up the Comisario on his annual holidays for Carnival. This year he brings up no political prisoners, but the ferment in the colony is more intense. The Esperanza brings up the Danish schoolmaster, also on his holidays. The wheat crops, what was sown, throve well. As this year's area all depended on the upper canal, there was some strain on its capacity, as all the farmers were ready simultaneously, and the river being very low, giving but little pressure on the sluice. Notwithstanding, it is reckoned that very nearly 3,000 mines were watered from it in November and December. The works on the great South side canal were proceeding apace. A party of young colonists had proceeded up country on the annual exploration. Mr. Jones could not accompany them this year by reason of not being in good health. News had been received from them, 5 days' journey West, where the river trends North and even East of North, at which point a large valley opened, larger than the one occupied by the colonists. The Municipal grievance was keenly discussed, as evidenced by the issue of a fly-sheet on the matter in Welsh, a copy of which has been sent to us—but unfortunately is only a curiosity for us, Celts as we are.

Numerous telegrams were received from Antwerp; the auction of the River Plate wools is not so very satisfactory and forms a striking contrast with the results of the previous public sales at Havre. The feeling in the manufacturing districts is heavy, and much is urged against the high prices paid in this market. This is the old story.

The greatest anxiety has prevailed during the week to know the results of the public sales of wool in Antwerp; the River Plate wools offered are of the new clip and hence the expectancy of wool-buyers. Some opined that prices would remain stationary; others anticipated that there would be a slight decline in view of the overstocked situation of the manufacturers, who had bought direct and heavily in this market.

All through the week there has been a fair volume and current of operations in our wool markets, although the arrivals in the Once have much fallen off, and some alarm had been occasioned by the large purchases outside and high prices paid by the so-called 'acopiadores;' heavy losses have been sustained in this branch of the wool market. One of our principal "consignatario" firms, Messrs. Ghiraldo & Murature, issued a circular at the beginning of the week cautioning their customers, advising them to reduce their remittances of wool and requesting them to suspend any further purchases for their account in view of the falling tendency of the market and the uncertain prospects of the Antwerp wool auction.

The Plaza Constitucion wool market opened this week with a rising tendency, and what with the fall in exchange and the low condition of the freight market, wool prices advanced and a stronger position was assumed than in the previous week; but to-day's telegrams from Antwerp will, no doubt, bring about a change, and we may look forward to a dull and weak market next week.

Several important operations in wool in the barracas are reported this week. The conditions are kept under reserve, but it is generally thought that the prices are unfavorable to the sellers, and that losses have been sustained in this line. Barraqueros and exporters are out of the wool market at present—in fact, this season the 'artistas' have swept the boards. These last few days telegrams have been received from Antwerp with the following limits to orders for purchases of wool: 5 francs for middling kinds and 5.25 for average wools. As usual, quotations in this market are far above these limits, even in the present state of the market. Prices are from 5 o/o to 8 o/o above those contained in these limits.

Mr. Gonsalez Arrascaeta, the well-known landbroker, has sold six leagues of land situated in the IInd and IIIrd Sections of National territory at the rate of $5,200 per league.

The well-known dentistry firm of Webster & Kimball is dissolved after a most successful existence in this market of eleven years. Mr. Webster remains in the old quarters No. 134 Calle Florida. Mr. Kimball has associated himself with Mr. Small, who was so long partner in the firm of Coquet & Small. The new firm henceforward will be Kimball & Small, offices 167 Florida, corner of Cuyo.

Killings in the River Plate and Rio Grande up to Jan. 31. amounted to 353,900 head against 249,000 head in the same period last year:—

Buenos Aires:

P. Luro	2,500 head.
S. Rocca & Co	7,000
Podesta Bros	5,600
J B Repetto	1,500
L Repetto	5,000
Zarate	200
	21,200 head.
Entre Rios—	
Concordia	6,500 head.
Concepcion	1,500
Sampayo	3,000
Latrencena	3,000
Puerto Gomez	1,200
Sta. Helena	3,000
	18,200 head.
Costa Oriental:—	
Civils (Salto)	13,000 head.
Paysandu	20,000
Guaviyu	7,000
Sacra	11,500
Casa Blanca	14,000
Fray Bentos	23,000
	88,500 head.

Advices from the Mount state that it is quite incredible to witness the invasion of Porteños into the Mount. One of the local newspapers published a column of names of new arrivals on Saturday morning by the two river steamers. Hotels are so full that travellers are seen roaming about the streets at night in search of lodging. When families leave for the Mount they should telegraph to the hotels in anticipation to secure rooms.

The Board of the Western Railway has decided to push ahead the extension works from Pergamino to Rojas and Junin with more activity; all the necessary expropriations have been effected, and the rails will be soon laid down.

Mr John Angus, Superintending Engineer of the River Plate Fresh Meat Co at Campana, was welcomed on 'Change, he says that on next Sunday the Wexford will load her mutton cargo, 10,000 capones.

The Rosario Custom House gave last month $231,994.19 m/n; the following were the returns of the month of January for the last six years:—

January 1879	$152,320 m/n.
Do 1880	154,168
Do 1881	134,495
Do 1882	215,828
Do 1883	263,847
Do 1-84	231,994

Barraqueros and exporters, will read with much pleasure and will, no doubt, derive much consolation from the remarks in Mr. Bunge's well-known Circular. The retrospect of wool affairs in 1883 affords Mr. Bunge an opportunity of dwelling on the fallen fortunes of the Antwerp wool market, and on the baneful results of the direct purchases of manufacturers in the producing markets by means of that inevitable and irrepressible "artista." The current of the wool market has deviated from its old bed and has leapt into a more progressive groove. The characteristic feature of the great change made by the "artista" is the great export of wool to France which is buying up all the wool in our market, and if the wool industry improve abroad, we need not wonder if the next clip will be in "toto" shipped to Dunkerque and Havre. Our commercial relations with France are expanding in a gigantic ratio, and we regret to believe at the expense of Belgium. The bulk of our wools, of our wheat, our linseed, our maize, etc., etc., goes to France, and the trade of this Republic with the Gaul is marching ahead at a rate that distance by much the relations of other markets with the Plate. England continues to rank first as the market from which the bulk of our imports comes, but Great Britain is losing her place rapidly, and France is coming to the front. Before another lustrum France will be the great market, from which we will draw our imports as well as the great consumer of our produce. French capital is flowing rapidly into this country and will bring about changes as important as those effected by French "artistas" in the wool business. Whoever doubts this should study Latzina's invaluable monthly tables of trade figures.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.